ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Sunday Edition

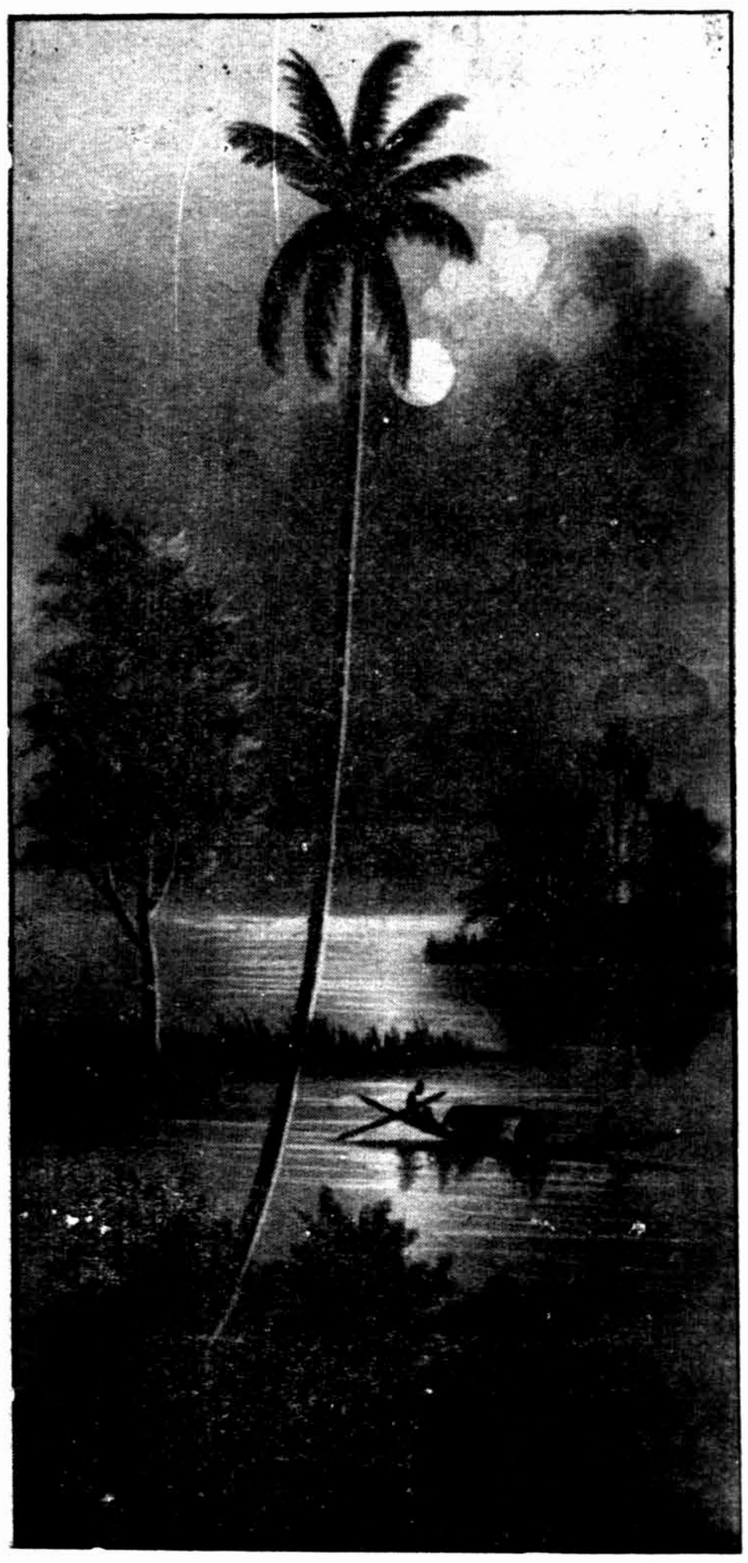
The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. XXVII No. 26. BOMBAY: JUNE 25, 1939. PRICE: TWO ANNAS

—J. V. Chandvadkar



"A Moonlight Journey".

(From a Painting by A. Junaid).

★

Right-top:—George Palmer Putnam, publisher, and husband of the late Amelia Earhart, famed aviatrix, who received threats recently from purported Nazi circles, was kidnapped from his home in Hollywood on May 12th and taken to a partially constructed building at Bakersfield, Calif., where he was left bound and gagged. Putnam managed to work loose and called for help, being freed by officers. The publisher is pictured here in the garage of his home after his return. It is believed that the kidnapping occurred after the publisher ignored threats concerning the publishing of an Anti-Nazi book.

★

Right-bottom:—Leopold Stokowski, whose name has so often been romantically coupled with that of Greta Garbo, is seen here snapped in his car on arrival in Stockholm to give a concert.

★

—Latest Paris idea for the cycling girl—a kilt and a neat waist-coat to harmonise.

A signpost designed specially for globe-trotters—and this globe-trotter seems to have met his match, in spite of the multitudinous labels on his suitcases! The signpost in question is to be found at the Amsterdam Airport and it has arms pointing to countries representing one half of the world.

The entrance of premises in Stepney, London, where the tenants have been on a "rent strike" for 16 weeks, are seen here being padlocked. The tenants are demanding reductions in rents and repairs to the buildings.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Telegrams: "Chronicle".
Post Box 322

Registered No. B. 1068
Telephone No. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: JUNE 25, 1939.

Romance Of An Indian Concern

Acharya P. C. Ray.

Among The Many Achievements Of Sir P. C. Ray, The Foundation Of The Bengal Chemicals Is One Of The Foremost National Importance

By G. A. CHANDAVARKAR

THE impact of the East and West with their different traditions and cultures brought about peculiar and far-reaching social and economic changes, in India.

In the latter part of the nineteenth century everything European had a strange glamour about it. Every department of human activity showed signs of radical changes. Even the Ayurvedic system of medicine was being rapidly replaced by the western system known as Allopathy.

Although India was and is rich in useful medicinal plants and drugs they were all being woefully neglected. On the one hand some of the Vaidyas were zealously guarding the 'secrets' of their specifics and on the other, Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology and Surgery were making rapid progress.

Thanks to the callousness of the Vaidyas and the rapidly growing popularity of Allopathy, it seemed as though the whole Ayurvedic system was in danger of utter neglect, if not complete annihilation. But fortunately in the last decade of the century, a remarkable change was being worked out.

The Renaissance

The wave of Indian Nationalism was rising and sweeping over the whole land. It touched every phase of human activity. The Indian Renaissance was in full swing. The pendulum swung back. Among other things even the science of Ayurveda showed distinct signs of a revival But the path of a revivalist or a reformer is always beset with many pitfalls On his way roses are not scattered. The western system of medicines backed as it was with new and laudable discoveries had a firm hold on the minds of the people.

Only a few far-sighted patriots could summon enough courage to evolve a system which could be a combination of all that is best in both the oriental and the occidental systems of medicines and their preparations. Such a harmonious blend necessarily meant the production of indigenous drugs, Asavas, Lehams and Extracts on a large scale. The manufactures of such drugs as would be useful both to the Vaidyas and the modern doctors and that too on scientific lines was a problem of paramount importance, which however was not without many difficulties.

Veritable Romance

If modern methods of manufacture were not adopted, the danger was that in spite of the availability and the utility of indigenous raw products, there would be neither the probability of the resuscitation of the system nor their use in any system. Foreign competition would have driven them all to the wall. What disastrous results would have followed is not difficult to imagine That would have meant a great national calamity.

The credit of averting that calamity is largely shared by Sir P C. Ray and his associates Sir P. C. Ray has many things to his credit His whole life is full of remarkable incidents but the one Indian concern which owes its existence to his untiring energy and tremendous patience and perseverance reads like a veritable romance. With a humble beginning it has spread its branches and to-day it stands not only as a monument to his genius but also as a great Indian concern that can be a model for others to grow up

Humble Beginning

Bengal has played its own part in the history of Indian renaissance. It has given birth to men of international reputation. Names of men like Tagore, Bose and Ray are to-day household words.

In 1892, Mr. P. C. Ray conceived the idea of manufacturing drugs and chemicals on a small scale from indigenous materials and with a small capital of Rs. 700 only started the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works at Calcutta.

He was joined later by two other young men Dr. A. C. Bose and Mr S C. Sinha, M.A. All these three young men fired with an unbounded zeal and patriotism burning at white heat began the manufacture of some preparations of the British Pharmacopoeia and a few chemical drugs having as their basis some reputed Indian drugs.

Mr. Ray thought of the processes, Dr. Bose looked after the medical side and Mr. Sinha the general management. The cruel hand of death took away both Mr Sinha and Mr. Bose. Mr. Ray however was undaunted and carried on the work single-handed for a long time. He was responsible for utilising the Indian drugs with the aid of modern scientific methods and to prepare extracts and tinctures from them.

To-day its capital exceeds 19 lakhs. In 1901 the company was registered as a Limited concern with a capital of Rs. 50,000. The sales in the first year were 25,000 and now they exceed Rs 40,00,000 annually. 3,000 shares are reserved specially for medical men. Its shareholders number about 700 and many of them are men of light and leading. This fact shows that in India the capital is not only not shy but with proper guidance it can work wonders.

The Bombay Factory

With the growing popularity of the concern they have started a branch even at Bombay. In 1934 at Caddel Road, Bombay the factory was founded. The plot covers an area of 8,000 sq. yards. They manufacture here Pharma drugs, Disinfecting fluids, Patents and Perfumeries. From the standpoints of health and sanitation the place is an ideal one. Every care is being taken to safeguard the interests of the employees. The opening of this factory has greatly facilitated the quick supply of their products to all the parts of Southwest India.

Welfare Work

The following are special features of the Calcutta Factory:—

(1) The Company has provided schools and playgrounds of their own for the children of their employees.

(2) Free medical aid is given to all the employees.

(3) The employees run their own Cooperative Stores and Credit Societies

(4) Physical and intellectual recreation is provided for by instituting athletic clubs and reading rooms and libraries.

(5) Each employee can have the benefit of a Provident Fund to which the Company liberally contributes.

(6) The employees get wholesome lunches at low prices. Thus it will be seen that the welfare of nearly 3,000 employees is assured.

The Company has its own Fire-brigade, Printing Press and Sawmills. Its lines of manufacture include Chemicals, Biological Products, Surgical Dressings, Tar Products, Toilet Preparations, Scientific Instruments and Soaps. Their alcoholic preparations are conducted in Bonded Laboratories under the control of the Government. Their products are mainly from Indian Drugs and great care is taken to put them on the market after careful supervision and expert guidance.

The achievements of this Indian concern clearly indicate that India cannot be behind any other country even in matters of Chemical Industries. Its history is a history of patience and its achievements are really creditable. There is scope for many more factories of the kind in India.

IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
Romance Of An Indian Concern	1
Gestapo War on German Money-Smugglers	2
Rural Reconstruction in Nizam's Dominions	3
Czechs' Fight For Freedom	4
The Menace of Books	4
Culture's Link With Agriculture	5
British Diplomacy in Near East	6
Jewish Theatre of Moscow	7
Preparing For The Monsoon	8
Stirring Times of Indian History	9
Your Brain—How It Works	10
Neem: Its Medicinal Uses	14
Modern Fashions in Cricket	15
Our Short Story	16
Road to China	46

Gestapo "War" On German Money Smugglers

German Businessmen Rushing Cash And Securities And Jewels Out Of The Country

(BY THOMAS G. MIDDLETON).

THE Gestapo, the Nazi Secret Prince, have been given orders from the Nazi "High Command" to wage a new and ruthless "war" on German smugglers of money and money's worth out of Germany.

With fears of a possible war forced on Europe and of almost certain money inflation, that will make paper marks worthless or nearly so, big German business men, industrialists, landowners, and manufacturers are rushing all the money, money's worth, securities, jewels and other valuables out of Germany as fast as they can.

But as the laws of the Nazis on taking or sending such things out of Germany are drastic to a degree, the traffic in smuggled money and valuables has to be done with the greatest secrecy and by all manner of tricks. Hence both the fact that a huge underworld racket in this form of "export" has grown up and the new order for "ruthless" war to be waged by the secret police.

Bribery Rampant

Not the least amazing discovery already made is that a whole machinery of bribery has been set up by an organization operating the smuggling and that even Nazis in high places are involved in the racket as well as other officers of the party in all walks of life.

Corruption was perhaps inevitable under a system by which every businessman was harassed at every step by State officials and orders and unless he had political protection he was in danger not only of being ruined but also of being removed from his own business on some pretext or other. This "protection" at first was obtained by being a prominently active member of the Nazi party, but with changing conditions the "protection" has now taken on something of the American racket and is paid for by secret bribes of definitely fixed "fees" according to the rank and power of the Nazi official.

It is now admitted in Berlin that despite the drastic laws—they even extend to the headsman's axe as the extreme penalty—to stop money and valuables being taken out of Germany millions of marks and marks' worth are pouring steadily into banks of other countries.

Over the past few years during the Nazi regime, many wealthy people in Germany have been not only hiding their wealth from the greedy eyes of the tax collections, but also secretly accumulating other money and valuables which have not been declared in the official returns, with which every businessman and property owner or manufacturer in Germany is beset for the many forms of contributions demanded by the State.

Powerful Racket

Possession of such secret wealth is, of course, a very grave offence and with the increasing demands and schemes for abstracting every possible penny from everyone for "the interests of the Nazi State", to be found with any great amount would be to face charges of high treason as well as to have all possessions confiscated to the State.

The new "war," therefore, between the smugglers and the Gestapo is going to be as thrilling as it will be fierce.

It is now certain that there is a powerful and highly organised "gang" at work as the main smuggling agency and behind it is a mysterious "Boss"—exactly on the lines of the American gangster rackets. The "gang" undertakes the smuggling and draws a high percentage on the cash and valuable successfully got out of Germany.

All manner of tricks are discovered from time to time, obviously copied for the most part as to the simpler ones from the U.S. liquor racket for smuggling and handling "bootleg" alcohol during prohibition. Cash and jewels floated across lake Constance; money hidden in all manner of merchandise; inserted inside motor-car cushions and in train seats; among coal deliveries; inside false-bottomed boxes; men are known even to swim Lake Constance and the Rhine with parcels of money and jewels for their employers; taken on board ships in all the commonplace ways of smugglers for hiding away in clothes, even food, and among cargoes.

Clever Tricks

But for big scale jobs the gang adopts big scale methods—many as audacious as they are successful, for very few are found out.

Some of the astute business men with typical German cunning have been known to adopt their own special tricks for getting their money and jewels out of the country. These jewels, by the way, are one of the latest ideas for trying to save something from the wreck. People of wealth in Germany buy diamonds and other precious stones and jewelled gold ornaments also expensive cameras, typewriters, binoculars. These are smuggled over the borders by the gang and quickly sold for good foreign exchange that can be distributed "without trace" as to the real original dealer and the present owner.

In Switzerland, Belgium, France, Holland and the Scandinavian countries, there are many stories being told "on the strict Q. T." of some of these tricks. There is the one of the "very sick" German businessman who had to go abroad for his health. Before doing so he made his will which he deposited sealed with the bank. A little later he called on the German Consul in the foreign land and urged that it was important that he should make some alterations in his will as his health was failing further and he wanted to put all his affairs in order.

The Consul, being assured that the German was unable to travel on account of his state of health, agreed to collect the will on his next visit to Berlin and bring it back with him. This he did and the much sealed envelope was not opened because it was carried by a German official who could explain all about it. But there was no will in that envelope—just a matter of ten thousand pounds worth of foreign exchange which had been carefully and secretly accumulated by the "sick" German.

Another Ruse

Another of the richest stories, that are going the rounds, is one that is ranking as one of the biggest laughs against the Nazi "cleverwigs" of years. A director of a big manufacturing firm used the "Voelkischer Beobachter"—which ranks as Hitler's direct mouthpiece and is the Number One Newspaper of the Nazi Party. He advertised in its columns for a private secretary with applications to be sent to a Box number. Then explaining that he had to make an unexpected journey abroad for a few days he called at the offices of the paper on the day the advt. appeared and arranged that the replies should be sent on to him at the city abroad to which he was going paying full postage for them to be sent in bulk.

There were between three and four hundred replies to the advertisement which the paper duly posted to the director in his foreign city. But two hundred of the replies had been posted by the director himself in various parts of Berlin and nearby towns the day before he left Germany and in them were dollar notes to the total of over eight thousand pounds.

There is also the account of the bold German who has now deserted his native land. This is how he did it. He pretended to take advantages of the amnesty offered to all "good Germans", who might have taken money abroad but who now agreed to bring it back. He went to the officials and said that he had "placed" four thousand pounds in Switzerland but that according to the arrangement he could only collect it personally. The Gestapo appointed one of their smaller agents to accompany the man to Switzerland to collect

(Continued On Page 5).

PUBLIC APPROBATION
OF
SWASTIK "KANTI"
KANTI Toilet SOAP
BIG 4OZ. CAKE FOR SMALL PRICE
SWASTIK
Kanti
Toilet Soap
Toilet Soap is not a matter of accident but a matter of conviction that "KANTI" is the finest and most economical Soap manufactured to suit the exact requirements of the masses and classes. And yet the price of a big cake is so small.
Distributors:—
KANTILAL CHHAGANLAL & CO.,
Vadgadi, Bombay.
Phone No. 21364.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION IN NIZAMABAD

OVER 500 VILLAGES BREATHE FRESH LIFE THROUGH ENTHUSIASTIC EFFORTS OF WORKERS FIRED WITH CO-OPERATIVE ZEAL

(By J. T. FERNANDEZ)

RURAL Reconstruction which envisages "better farming, better business and better living" for the villager is an activity which has been engaging the attention of the Nizam's Government as well as public workers in Hyderabad for the past few years. The Government has given a fillip to the movement by constituting a Rural Reconstruction Board and aiding the formation of Rural Reconstruction Societies; but, such work depends largely on the individual interest and enthusiasm of a district officer and the support he gets from leading social workers in his district. A notable example of such activity may be seen in some of the villages of Nizamabad District, where a zealous and enthusiastic Talukdar has been able to achieve not only spectacular results but real economic improvement.

Model Houses, Morthed Village.

The Nizamabad District is fortunately placed. It had an earlier start in the Rural Reconstruction race and the field provides easier going. The District, which can be called the "Lake District" of the Nizam's Dominions, abounds in tanks and canals and within its borders lie some of the most notable irrigation works which the Nizam's Government has completed within the last decade at a cost of several crores. There is the picturesque Ali Sagar, the beautiful Pocharam, rich in natural surroundings, and the great Nizam Sagar with it expensive waterspread of 50 sq. miles and a 1,000 miles of canal. Under such favourable, natural conditions, the ryot can expect better farming and better business and, therefore, it is left to the reconstructionists to devise better living. This, Mr. Zainulabuddin and his band of public workers have been able to achieve.

Some Villages Improved

When the Nizam Sagar was under construction some ten years ago 54 villages were to be submerged and the resettling of their population became a necessity. Four villages were then started in Banswada and the villagers attracted to live there. Soon with the over-crowding of population in the villages, the question of extension and improvement of village sites arose, and other villages were taken up at Banswada, Namli, Ibrahimpet, Makhdoompur, Galipur, Narsurullabad, Mailam, Birkoor, Durki, Rudroor, Edpalli and Bodhan. The people were taught to become interested in cleaning, airying and decorating their surroundings; but, the main problem was an economic one. The conversion of dry land into wet under the new canal system required financial assistance through the co-operative movement. The inception of weekly bazars, and jatras became also a necessity. Occasion was taken of an insignificant Jatra that used to be held at Banswada to start a Cattle Show, which ultimately led to the establishment of a permanent Cattle Bazar and the formation of a Co-operative Central Bank.

In the next three years, with the help of generous grants from the Government, an elaborate village development scheme was worked out, much to the benefit of the inhabitants. Similar improvements were effected in the villages of Kothapally, Macherla, Jalalpur and Mukpal in Armoor Taluq and here the Taluqdar had the gratification of meeting with co-operation in money and service from the villagers. The success in the former villages encouraged experiments in the Taluq of Bodhan, where also soon good results were achieved. Meanwhile this healthy contagion spread throughout the District, and led to a large-scale Rural Reconstruction Campaign which is now under way.

Better Living Introduced

Before proceeding to describe the several improvement works carried out under the auspices of the taluqdar and his co-workers, some statistics concerning the district are of interest. Nizamabad is made up of 5 taluqs, comprising 519 villages. Out of these 231 villages lie under the Nizam Sagar zone and received prior attention in the development scheme; but 72 villages lying above the commanded area were also attended to. Rural reconstruction work in these villages took the form of (1) improvement of sanitary and health conditions and general development; (2) introduction of improved methods in agricultural operations; (3) resuscitation and promotion of cottage industries; (4) amelioration of economic conditions of the villagers and development of trade and commerce; and (5) creation of better social and religious atmosphere.

Manure-Pits, Padgal Village.

To ameliorate the deplorable condition of the villagers, over five lakhs of rupees were spent for purposes of sanitation and public health in 221 villages. The construction of internal and feeder roads in 127 villages absorbed Rs. 2 3/8 lakhs, while another Rs. 3/4 lakhs were devoted for providing chavdis in 177 villages to serve as village halls and rest houses for travellers. Wells were provided in 69 villages at a cost of about half a lakh of rupees and suitable markets in 11 villages. To counteract the bane of overcrowding and to combat the spread of malaria, fresh lands were acquired and laid out in 70 villages and pits, ponds and cesspools were filled up. An aesthetic and healthy improvement was the provision of public parks with shady trees, bowers and creepers

(Continued on Page 54)

Playground, Banswada.

Cattle-Sheds or Kothas, Donkal Village.

Czechs' Fight For Freedom

AGAINST HITLER TERROR: 20,000 REFUGEES IN PRISON

BECAUSE of a strict censorship and efficient German control of free expression and communication, little is heard nowadays from Czechoslovakia since the occupation of that country by Germany. The fiendish design of the conquerors is to silence the Czechs for ever. Consequently it takes a lot of ingenuity on the part of Czechs to succeed in having their voices heard in the outside world by smuggling the news items through the watertight German encirclement to which they were exposed in September last year and March this year. The nation, however, is not prepared to swallow this sad state of affairs, of which it is perfectly innocent, and is ready to put up a hard fight against this sort of appeasement in which one party looses everything and the other party gets away with it. The Czechs, in spite of all handicaps, are becoming more and more successful in establishing a regular contact with the rest of the world which is only too anxious to learn more about their present plight in the German torture chamber into which they were thrown with the connivance of certain big Powers to the great detriment of European peace.

Mass Arrests

As soon as Germans got into Czechoslovakia they arrested more than twenty thousand refugees from Germany, Austria, and Sudeten territory, putting them in the concentration camps in the Reich. Then the Czechs came next. Prominent political leaders were thrown into jail and, since April, many thousands of Czechs were taken into custody. A voluminous register is being compiled by the Gestapo in Czechoslovakia, containing the names of all the Czechs who are under suspicion and who will be put into concentration camps if war breaks out. Two large concentration camps have already been established in Bohemia.

The broadcasting stations, the Czech Press Bureau, the newspapers, all are under German control, not to speak about the censorship of letters, telegrams and telephone conversations. To keep pigeon carriers, or pigeons of whatever kind, is strictly prohibited. Permanent curfews were proclaimed in several cities and important towns. Many Czech newspapers and also German papers like "Prager Tagblatt", "Ostrauer Zeitung", and others, were banned.

Manufacturing Lies

The German propaganda stunts, though much discredited now for some time in the eyes of the world, go now merrily in Czechoslovakia and are conducted along the lines and lie—principles of the arch-propagandist Dr. Goebbels. In a country where the invaders are treated with utter contempt and coldness by the population new methods of propaganda have to be employed. No wonder that these methods became more cruel and crude in Czechoslovakia than in any other part of the Reich for the German hatred of everything Czech is abounding.

When the German army marched into Czechoslovakia the country was surprised by a severe and trying Spring blizzard. On their way to Prague the German soldiers took rest in a small village where a group of them entered the school and having nothing else to do they began to amuse themselves. They ordered the school children to take off their shoes and throw them out of the windows on the road covered high with snow. "Now, run out and pick them up!" thundered a Prussian soldier. The whole class rushed out, barefooted and shivering, to recover the scattered pairs of shoes. During this melee the German soldiers took pictures of the pathetic scene—which pictures were later distributed by the official German propaganda with the following legend: "German soldiers distributing shoes to the poor. The wretched Czech school children who had to go to school barefooted are taken care of by the German Army."

Here is another one—In a street in Prague a German soldier stops a boy: "Can you pray, sonny?" asked the soldier.

"Of course I can!" said the boy.

"And how do you pray; do you join your hands while praying? Show me how you do it!" continued the soldier.

"We do it like that" said the boy and joined his hands. At this moment there was a click sound heard and another picture taken which appeared later in the newspapers with the remark: "A hungry boy in Prague begging with joined hands from a German soldier for a piece of bread."

These are the true pictures of the German "Kultur," and we should not wonder why Germans are taking down the motto of the Czechoslovak State "Truth Prevails" from all public buildings and the schools. What? Germany and Truth? What a preposterous idea!

Growing Spirit Of Resistance

The German invaders of Czechoslovakia are treated with utter contempt and coldness by the population. The fear of neighbours, friends, servants, and even family members, which helped the Nazis so effectively in Germany and Austria, and which is considered as their strongest political weapon, does not work in Czechoslovakia.

The spontaneous and simultaneous reaction of the Czechs in case of national danger is well known from the World War. Now, the same spirit of resistance is strongly felt once again. They met Hitler's lightning aggression by precautionary measures executed with unusual celerity. Thus the Czech gold and Crown jewels, a symbol of the former Bohemian Kingdom and the Czechoslovak State, were hurriedly transferred to London in areoplanes. The military equipment was destroyed in large quantities by Czech soldiers before the Germans arrived. Many aeroplanes, among them the well-known squadron of Colonel Novak, escaped to Rumania and Poland. A Czech general who was in charge of the Czech-Polish delimitation committee, crossed, with his troops and equipment, the Polish frontier and formed in Poland a Czech legion which to-day numbers already 50,000 men

Getting Ready

Though the Czechoslovak-Polish frontiers are being carefully guarded by Germans, Czechs and Slovaks daily escape to Poland to join the Czech Legion over there. The strongest Czechoslovak movement exists in the United States of America where Czechs and Slovaks number about a million and a half. There, especially in Pittsburg and Chicago, they are working under the leadership of ex-President Benes for the liberation of Czechoslovakia. In London the movement is headed by Jan Masaryk, the former Ambassador to Great Britain. The Military Attache of the Czechoslovak Legation in London Colonel Kalla has organised a Czech Legion in Great Britain. In France, the Czechoslovak movement is under the leadership of the ex-Premier Milan Hodza and the Czechoslovak Minister to France Mr Osusky.

Thus Czechoslovakia is getting ready to fight for its Independence when the time comes.—"National Front."

The Menace Of Books

The Expression Of A Mood

(BY S. VENKAT RAMAN.)

Man by nature is a conformist; it is the habit of his mind to conform to the ideas and ideals of the past and surrender his will in servile homage to them. He makes a fetish of tradition and helplessly succumbs to its tyranny. It requires mighty effort to instil into his dormant mind the yearning quest after the eternal truth which abides not in the ponderous, dust-laden, dog's-eared volumes lying in the dusky archives of the libraries of the world, but in the angelic smile of a new-born babe, in the fresh-blown flower waving in the breeze and in the tiny passing cloud chased by the winds of heaven. The wisdom of ages enshrined in books hardly sheds a single illumining ray to unravel the ubiquitous and baffling mystery of the universe which, every minute of our existence, painfully opens our eyes to the lamentable littleness of human wisdom.

Freedom Of Thought Hampered

Books hamper freedom of thought and the numberless and ever increasing books which claim our attention sap the energy of the mind. They fetter and stunt the expanding spirit which marks human beings from the rest of creation. They shut the kindly light of heaven from penetrating the inmost core of the human heart. They aid the formation of layers of deep-rooted dogma, bitter unreason and blind prejudice. The sickening speed of the wheels of production is hourly bringing into existence a plethora of printed volumes bound in varying sizes and variously titled which flood the markets of the world. In short, we are lost in the gamut, an intricate net-work and a never-ending labyrinth. Our intelligence fails us woefully in choosing the right kind of books that alone merit assiduous study. Such a sorry state of affairs in the world of books, marked by an alarming excess of production and an unintelligent consumption, points to a grave malady which possibly will lay its violent hand on the brains of men and women and stifle their intellectual and spiritual growth.

In a restricted sense the phenomenon in the world of books has its counterpart in the sphere of economics. When the production of goods proceeds at a faster rate than their consumption, the immediate outcome is world-wide under-consumption or unequal demand. The shrewd men of business who have an intelligent grasp of the fundamentals of economic science are alarmed and unnerved by this unforeseen crisis. Ere long they resort to a process known as sabotage, which means deliberate destruction of commodities and goods by producers. Such a prompt measure alone will arrest the flow of further difficulties for them. The ills engendered by books are fundamentally of a different character; besides they have assumed such colossal proportions that the remedy must needs be something more than sabotage.

Poisonous "Histories"

Apart from the incalculable evil proceeding from the bewildering multitude of books, there is another widespread and characteristic evil emanating from within those books which are classified as histories. The students of nationalist or imperialist histories of the different nations of the world are taught that each nation must regard its sister nation with suspicion and distrust and that all the nations must fortify their barriers nourishing feelings of pugnacious antagonism against each other. This pernicious teaching of history acts as an odious poison which taints and corrupts the impressionable minds of students who are the citizens of to-morrow. More than any other factor, these bigoted national histories preaching an abominable and aggressive type of patriotism, constitute a standing menace to the peace of the world.

In the best interests of the future of mankind, an all-embracing world-wide campaign must be set afoot in order to check the unwholesome and maleficent influence of books. The intelligentsia must summon up courage and strength to concert drastic measures for destroying all but a handful of the books that lie scattered throughout the civilized parts of the world. The Governments of the world must promulgate rigorous laws, the enforcement of which must give an effective set-back to the increasing production of books. It is high time that the Shaws and the Wellses realise the gravity of this staggering problem and give thought to a speedy solution.

Periodical Reconstruction Needed

Of course, the advocates of such a relentless revolution in the world of books must be prepared to face tempestuous opposition, but any humanitarian movement is bound to succeed and surmount all the obstacles that beset its progress, provided it is backed by the united moral support and willing co-operation of the intellectuals of the world. It should not be misconstrued as a sinister doctrine of negation preaching total annihilation. After clearing the debris of destroyed books of past centuries, the thinking minds of the world must vigorously set themselves to the task of producing books anew. This cyclic process of construction preceded by destruction must be carried on at the birth of every century for fostering a healthy harmony and securing a sound balance in the world of books. Obscurantists will certainly lift their chorus of protest against a universal reformation of this kind; they will cry hoarse that the cosmos will slide down into the original chaos and that mankind will for ever wriggle in the bottomless chasms of ignorance and the dark abyss of doubt. But, when the world is liberated from the incubus and agelong tyranny of books, even ignorance and doubt will be hailed as supreme bliss. In the words of Dante "Doubt, no less than knowledge is light."

Culture's Link With Agriculture

IT IS WHEN THE AGRICULTURAL LIFE OF THE INDIAN VILLAGES IS IN FULL SWING THAT WE CAN BEST STUDY THEIR MUSIC, POETRY AND CULTURE

(By K. S. KARANTH)

FOLK culture is bound up with agriculture in the vast land of India and nowhere it seems to be so apparent as in the west coast villages of Kanara. For about eight months in the year agriculture keeps the village folk busy and for the rest of the days they are idle and, perhaps, starving too. When their agricultural life is in full swing we can best study their music, poetry and culture. For it is only then that the semi-starved agricultural millions seem to be aware of existence. The conscious awareness of one's existence is culture and its expression is art.

In that narrow green belt of land that lies between the Western Ghats and the blue Arabian Sea, lying to a length of nearly two hundred miles, you find a fit place to study what Indian folk culture means. It is a rich green belt down Goa, studded with virgin forests, green rice-fields, and palm gardens. Nature seems to have given the folk there, a rich and deserving background for their culture, art and expression. The people are of Dravidian stock, with, perhaps, a blend of Scythian blood. They are of middle stature and of brown-skin.

Advent Of The Monsoon

Cultivation begins with the break of the south-west monsoon, which bursts on the parched fields during the first week of June. It never rains but pours. Day and night the darkened sky broods over the inundation Ploughing and manuring have to be rushed through. The seedlings in the nursery, which had been scantily watered from drying wells, shoot up to a foot's height in almost a week and transplantation begins. That is the work of the women usually. Dark slim women double up the skirts of their saries above their knees and with palmyra rain-coats on their backs, stand in knee-deep slush transplanting the seedlings, as the rain pours.

'Le le llele le la le le le la. . .' goes the music that springs in unison from the many throats of the transplanters, as they bend and work with rythmic movements, tenderly picking the young seedlings and tying them up in bundles, to be transplanted in the next plot kept ready, ploughed and manured by the men folk. One of the elderly women would sing a variety of village ballads set to pleasing, but simple music, and the others would take up the chorus, their voices mingling and melting with the downpour. They have an astonishingly large number of such ballads, all different in theme as well as musical setting. It may be the tragic tale of an orphan child, or a buffalo race or the daring adventure of some village hero or the usual misery of a daughter-in-law.

Making the hay into sheaths.

Transplanting Season

Transplanting is an occasion for livelier songs. The singing of the theme as well the chorus is taken up by different groups forming a composite whole. Some start the theme, some compliment it, and the rest may sing the burden. Unlike the former, this is called 'Kabitho,' or poetry, with necessary poetic license. For in singing though they may take up old songs, the participants improvise it often, as the mood suggests. It is poetry of the commune as opposed to the one of the individual. As music too, this has a unique feature, for it speaks the emotion of the group, and not of the individual.

'Hoeya' sings a set,

'Malunde mara' says a second,
'Dayetha mara' queries a third
'Kukkuda mara' answers the fourth....
All in varied pitches.

The theme may dwell on the rice-plant itself or the toilet of a village belle that never seems to end. It may be about the waterfowl, or the heron. But never do they sing the same song too often, but change both theme and music as suits the mood of these proletariat poets. Community singing and communal music is a rare feature of the customs of these folk. It strikes a different note from the classical music of India, which is individualistic in conception as well as in execution.

When The Rains Abate

The planting over, the cultivators have nothing to do but watch the rain tire itself out by incessant downpour. More than a hundred inches will have poured during the two months of June and July. By this time every inch of arable land will look like a carpet of velvety green. August comes and the rains abate considerably. Now is the season for mirth and dance. There is the 'Atikalanja', as they call it, which is the hobby-horse dance. It is an agricultural ritual when a section of the Pariah folk get up these queerly dressed hobby horses. The body of the horse will be of dangling palm leaves and its face made of areca sheathing. One of the party will insert himself into the body of the horse and dance. By his side will be four or five more dancers turning round and round like giddy tops, also clothed in dangling palm-leaves. A priest will lead this party house to house, singing songs and beating gongs. He will be given enough rice and coconut in return for his priestly blessing. His visit is supposed to ensure a bumper

(Continued On Page 47)

Picking the seedlings as they sing in chorus.

★ When Writing To ★
Advertisers
Please Mention This Paper

THROUGH NAZI SPECTACLES

BRITISH DIPLOMACY IN NEAR EAST

PLAN TO DRAW SYRIA INTO BRITISH SPHERE OF INTEREST

(In Egypt, the Near East and Turkey, British diplomacy has already scored enviable success, and the end is not yet achieved, says K. Th. Utzmann (Cairo Correspondent of the "Berliner Lokalanzeiger.")

BEHIND the scenes of European crises, British diplomacy has for weeks been zealously working to strengthen the Empire's near Eastern position. The aim is to draw all Arab States more closely together and to form an Arabian community of interests, in which there will be one predominating influence only—that of Britain. These efforts can be traced in all capitals between Cairo and Baghdad.

In Egypt a war psychosis has been engendered which makes it possible to increase the number of British troops on the Nile threefold, without serious Egyptian opposition. It can be noted that the British agitators' slogans about the presence of German troops in Libya and the mobilisation of Italian forces on the Egyptian frontier, have had their effect. The express denials with which the Egyptian Prime Minister opposed them were not sufficient, in a country stirred up by English agitators, to restore badly-needed calm.

While England has greatly strengthened her position in Egypt in the military field, she has in the diplomatic field handed over to that country a role which she has gratefully accepted—that of mediator in the Palestine dispute. This suits Egypt's book just as well as England's. Egypt aims at becoming the chief Arab power in the Near East, while the War Office is insisting ever more urgently on peace in Palestine's being secured at long last by diplomatic means.

For the revolt in Palestine, which the British have not been able to quell in spite of the use of all means of coercion, is regarded as a danger-point of the first order in England's rear, in the event of war in the Mediterranean. It is, therefore, not without the knowledge of the British Government that the Egyptian Government has been maintaining contact with the Arab leaders. In the solution of the Palestine problem, Egypt apparently is to play a particular part, by taking over a kind of guarantee that the settlement, once agreed on, shall not be hindered by the Jews. Such participation in Palestinian questions is quite in keep with the foreign policy of Egypt, which is pushing itself more and more to the fore in Near Eastern affairs and is even now regarding in the the Arab world as the greatest Near Eastern Power.

Ousting The French In Syria

But the English Foreign Office's work in the Near East is by no means confined to territories which are already in Britain's sphere of interest. Britain's hand is once more to be seen in Syria. New attempts are being made to carry out the old plan of drawing Syria into Britain's sphere of interest. This plan is as old as the mandate solution for the Near East. Again and again, England has tried to push the French out of Syria and to link that country to the 'bloc' of States controlled by, and allied to, Britain. It is no matter for surprise, therefore, to find that London has taken advantage of the disturbed state of Franco-Syrian relations to fish in troubled waters. Very cleverly, the English have started propaganda for union with Iraq. First it was Syrian students who called the late King Ghazi, King of Syria. Then, later, on the occasion of that monarch's accidental death, he was referred to as King Ghazi of Iraq and Syria. Voices demanding the union of Syria with Iraq multiplied, and could no longer be suppressed by French censorship. Finally the great 'coup' came off—the Syrian Chamber met in the absence of the new Francophil Government and, in a resolution acclaimed by the majority, demanded the union of Syria and Iraq—that is, the inclusion of Syria in Britain's sphere of interest. In face of such a development the resigned attitude in French circles regarding France's prospects in Syria is understandable.

They already regard this game with Syria at the right moment, as it best, a bargaining counter, with which they may negotiate for political advantages in other directions.

London is playing this game with Syria at the right moment, as it is conducting negotiations with Turkey in order to bind Ankara still more closely to the chariot of the Empire. A price will be paid for Turkey's incorporation in the front against the authoritarian states: and the price is—parts of North Syria, and a free hand for Turkey in Aleppo. Should more of this disputed land go to Turkey, it will be all the easier for the inclusion of the rump State of Syria in Britain's sphere of interest to be accomplished. Unless tension in the European situation is relaxed and France can manage to offer greater resistance to London's plans in Syria, we shall see the Sanjak game repeated on a grand scale. For it will be remembered that, with the Sanjak, Syria once before paid the price for Anglo-Turkish "rapprochment."

Disturbed Iraq

In Iraq, also, England's position appears to have been considerably strengthened since the death of King Ghazi. The internal political situation there, always extremely restive, was greatly disturbed after the King's death by the question whether the Regency appointed for the child King, Feisal II, enjoyed enough authority to bridge over the racial, religious, and political discords which divide Mesopotamia. It is true that there is strong anti-British feeling in Iraq, which found dangerous expression in the murder of the British consul. But the situation is far too fluid for any effective opposition to be offered to British plans without seriously endangering the structure of the Iraq State. Here, too, England is using a policy of threats in order to turn public opinion against the authoritarian States. A masterpiece of such propaganda was the attempt made by the English Press to ascribe to Germany moral guilt for the regrettable order of the consul.

ODD SPOTS

THE FROZEN VOLCANO

That volcanoes could exist in the frozen regions of the earth had never seemed possible until the discovery of that strange and awful mountain, named Erebus, by Sir James Clark Ross.

In the desolate, mist-enshrouded wastes of the Antarctic Mount Erebus rears its head to a height of 12,400 feet, and though enveloped in ice and snow from foot to summit, continually emits flame and smoke in great profusion.

One of the most dramatic moments in the history of exploration occurred when Mount Erebus was first discovered. In January 1841, the ships of Sir James Clark Ross had been approaching what was thought to be high-lying land, and the solid earth they could see beyond the ice and through the mist was then named High Island.

At first the smoke from the volcano was thought to be snow-drift, but at last as the ships grew nearer, it became clear to the amazement of all that here in the land of ice existed a mountain of fire. Jet after jet of smoke was being thrown upwards to a height of 2,000 feet above the crater, and between the jets of smoke, flames showed red and menacing through the eternal mist that hovers over those desolate, frozen regions.

Lava was seen to be pouring down the volcano's sides until lost in the snow, which extended to within a few hundred feet of the crater.

YOGENDRA

(KAVACH)

REWARD Rs. 100

Most powerful and brilliant. Even the most difficult object is achieved simply by keeping this necessity of undergoing any hardship to make it effective. It is effective without any preparation. By this whom (She, He) you want will be under your command. It will overcome evil stars. subdue enemies and it will give success in examination, trade, litigation, lottery, race, service. sons. immense wealth, freedom from debts and dangerous diseases. It will make you fortunate. Reward Rs. 100 for one who proves it false. Price for copper Rs. 2. For silver Rs. 3-4-0. For pure gold Rs. 9.

SREE MAHASAKTI ASHRAM
P. O. Katrisarai (Gaya).

LAXIL

A pleasantly flavoured LAXATIVE TABLET *in chocolate-base* FOR UNIVERSAL USE

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA :::: BOMBAY

Agents:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY,
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Jewish Theatre Of Moscow

A Jewish Actress.

DURING THE LAST 20 YEARS OF ITS EXISTENCE IT HAS CONTRIBUTED TO ENRICHMENT OF RUSSIAN CULTURE AND DEPICTED LIFE IN SOVIET REPUBLIC IN ALL ITS ASPECTS AS FEW OTHER CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS HAVE DONE

By D. G. TENDULKAR

THE Soviet public recently celebrated the twentieth anniversary of one of the oldest theatres of Moscow. It grew from a small studio organised in Leningrad in 1919. Thanks to the solicitude shown by the Soviet Government which has created all the conditions necessary for the fruitful creative work of the theatres of the various nationalities of the U.S.S.R., the Jewish Theatre has become one of the country's foremost theatres and its fame has spread beyond its borders. The theatre won universal recognition, while tours through France, Belgium, Holland and other countries turned into a triumph of Soviet art, into a demonstration of the wonderful achievement of Soviet culture.

Theme Of Plays

During the period of the last 20 years the theatre has produced 38 plays. The first period of its work was devoted entirely to re-evaluating the heritage of the Jewish classical theatre, the works of such classical Jewish writers as Sholom Aleichem, Porotz and Goldfaden. This was a period in which the Jewish Theatre laid the corner-stone of its stagecraft, which in subsequent years enabled it to present masterful productions of the new Soviet plays. The theatre has staged plays by David Bergelson and other Soviet Jewish writers. Many of these plays deal with the civil war, the struggle against Tsarism and Capitalism in 1915 and the intelligentsia. The theatre has also shown plays depicting life in the Jewish collective farms and the Red Army.

The Jewish Theatre has also given an excellent production of a drama by the Russian playwright Rakhmanov, the hero of which is a famous Russian scientist. The Jewish theatre has always kept abreast of Soviet life and created its own artistic style. In the course of its twenty years it has established strong bonds of co-operation with Soviet playwrights. With astounding vividness the theatre has laid bare the backwardness and misery of Jewish life in the past—past gone forever.

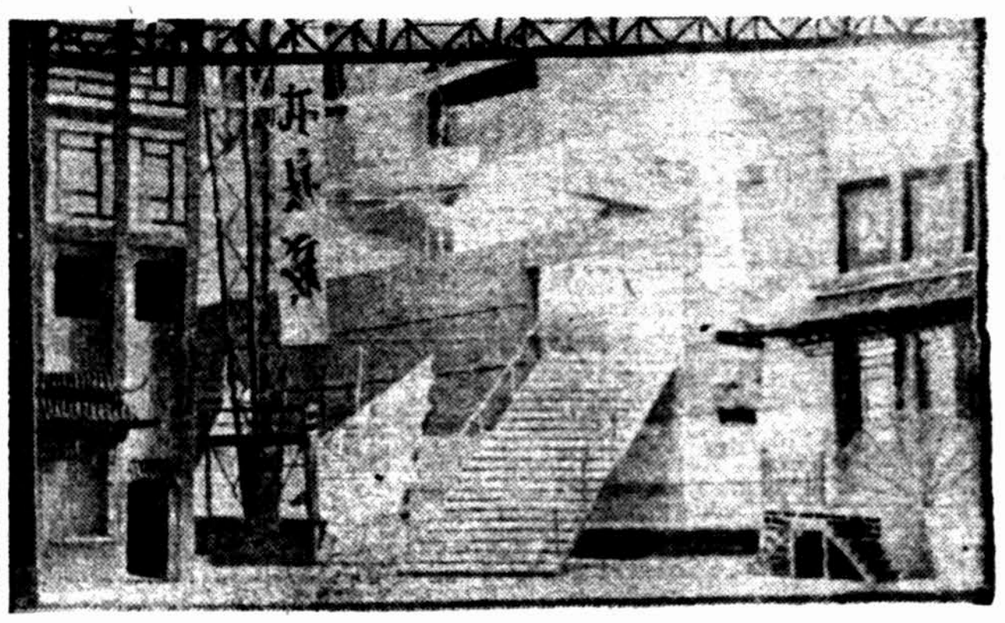
During recent years the theatre has changed its artistic methods, replacing the old methods of grotesque productions by the method of Socialist realism, which alone enables it to present a profound picture of the life of the people.

A Brilliant Actor And Director

The theatre's production of

(Continued on Page 51)

All minorities in the Soviet have their drama-theatres, the Jews, Germans, Gypsies, Georgians, etc. Here is a scene from the Jewish Theatre.



Models of sceneries are used in drama as well as film production.

Recently the Soviet public celebrated the 20th Jubilee of the State Jewish Theatre. Photo shows the popular artist of the Republic, Moskvin, greeting State Jewish Theatre collective assembled on the stage, in the name of the Moscow Art Theatre.

Preparing For Monsoon

You Will Find It As Trying As Shopping For Christmas Or The Diwali!

(By D. L. DEODHAR)

A few days back there appeared in a newspaper a photograph of the dome of G. P. O. while it was being given its annual monsoon-proof coating. At the top of the photograph were printed the words 'Preparing for Monsoon'. I cannot say why, but as I uttered the phrase 'Preparing for Monsoon' twice or thrice, another phrase 'Shopping for Diwali' seemed to come flying to my mind. In order to find out why this particular phrase should rush to my mind, I began to repeat both these phrases in quick succession. But, instead of disclosing the secret they deepened the mystery by losing their identity in each other. Then, of course, I began to rack my brains, when suddenly my wife came into the room with the baby in her arms and said with a smile

"Do you know what Kunda says? She wants to go to school and wants an umbrella. Do bring one to-day on your way back from office."

And before I could say 'yes' or 'no' she disappeared into the kitchen. I laughed to myself loudly, in spite of the fact that my pockets were shallow and I had been ordered to buy an umbrella, because the mystery of the phrases was unrevelled. Both of them presuppose a lot of expenditure.

Waterproofs And Umbrellas

The first thing in 'preparing for monsoon' is to get a waterproof. It is so necessary, if you want to protect yourself from coughs, colds and catarrh. Ah! Catarrh..... What a disease!..... What a ring in the name! I had long been wanting to suffer from catarrh—only to be able to tell friends, with a proud nod to the left, that I was suffering from catarrh. Everything I had the slightest suspicion of cold I ran to the doctor in the hope that he would say that I was suffering from catarrh. But, he only said that it was a slight cold and gave me doses and some other liquid for gargling and advised me to go about with a scarf round my neck. I never obeyed the doctor, because I got very angry with him. If he had once told me that I was suffering from catarrh, I would not only have gone about with a scarf round my neck, but would have forthwith scribbled a note for a week's leave—as I was suffering from catarrh—and huddled myself up in a rug. It was only during last monsoon that I was fortunate enough in having a real attack of catarrh. As usual I went to the doctor hoping that he would say that it was a slight cold. But to my surprise the doctor, after examining my throat carefully, said that I was suffering from catarrh.

Unbounded was my joy I heard those long cherished words coming out of the lips of the doctor in my case. I jumped from the chair, told doctor that I would send my servant for the medicine, and rushed home in a taxi to communicate the news to my wife.

When the car pulled up at the door, I flew over the stairs and ran into the kitchen and said,

"Do you know what I am suffering from? I am suffering from catarrh. Oh, catarrh.....catarrh!"

My wife thought that I was in a fit of delirium and made me lie on the bed and rubbed my forehead. I lay there as quiet as a child, for, was I not suffering from catarrh?

If you have bought a waterproof only last year, you take it out of the cupboard to brush and air it, at the approach of the monsoon. But, when you hold it up in your hands you discover in it holes as large as its buttons. Similar is the case with your last year's umbrella, the taffeta of which is all eaten up by red ants.

So, on the day you receive your salary, you go to the market to buy a new waterproof and an umbrella. You enter a shop with a firm resolve to buy a cheap waterproof this time. But the shopkeeper advises you that if at all you want to go in for a waterproof you should buy one that would give you a long service. When you acquaint him with the fate of your last year's waterproof, he whispers to you in a confidential tone that it was because of your carelessness that it got all eaten up by insects and that it was useless to blame the shopkeepers for that.

As you are coming out of the shop with your purchases, you suddenly remember that you have got a wife and a child at home and that you cannot, or rather you dare not, go home without buying anything for them, if you want to ensure safety at home of your waterproof and umbrella. So you retrace your steps into the shop, seeing which the shopkeeper comes flying to you, and you buy two umbrellas—one big for your wife and the other small for your child

The Preventives

On a Sunday morning, because your wife has gone to your father-in-law's, you go to a friend of yours, whom you have not seen for many days, of course, expecting to get a cup of tea and some light refreshment, and find him arranging dozens of bottles of attractive shapes and beautiful labels in a small cupboard

"Hey! What's the big idea!" You shout in wonder, partly because you have never seen so many bottles in your house and partly because you like those bottles very much

Your friend spins round with a beautiful tiny bottle in his hand and says,

"Don't you see? I am 'preparing for monsoon'!"

"Preparing for what?" You shout back.

"—for monsoon. You see I am not going to run to the doctor every now and then for cold. These are all preventives. At the first sign of cold I gargle with listerine and put a tablet of peps in my mouth. When going to office I take a few drops of vapex on my handkerchief and at night I sprinkle eucalyptus on my pillow. The next day the cold is gone."

You are so much impressed by his words that you call yourself a big fool for running to the doctor every now and then, and mumbling listerine, and then peps, and then vapex, and lastly eucalyptus to yourself, you go near the cupboard and run your eyes over the names, and then start to go out, forgetting, why you had gone to your friend. You go right away to a chemist and buy all those medicines and thence wend your way home and begin to arrange those bottles in a cupboard in your room, chuckling in your joy of possessing all those delightfully shaped bottles, and muttering, Good-bye doctor now, good-bye doctor!

One fine morning as you are reading your morning newspaper over your tea, your eyes is caught by an advertisement announcing that special monsoon suitings in all shades have just been received. And at once you begin to feel that your preparation for monsoon is incomplete

The same evening you go to that shop and get yourself measured for a couple of suits. As you are going home you suddenly remember how, during the last monsoon, as you were moving about in your office, your shoes were sticking to your feet and directly you go to a shoe-mart and buy a new pair of shoes to be kept in office.

When you have all these things you can boast that your preparation for monsoon is complete. But when the big figure on the debit side in your diary stares you in the face, you begin to tremble in your shoes, realising that 'preparing for monsoon' is as bad a phrase as 'shopping for Christmas, or Diwali.'

Lady: "I guess your's getting a good thing o' tending the rich Smith boy, ain't ye, doctor?"

Doctor: "Well, yes; I get a pretty good fee. Why?"

Mon.. doesn't give a thing away!

The Physicians' Remedy
Pertussin
"YOU CANNOT DO BETTER
than continue with PERTUSSIN (Taeschner). It will not only loosen the phlegm and sooth the cough but will disinfect the respiratory passages and prevent any development of tubercular symptoms. I have prescribed it in hundreds of similar cases and always with the most gratifying results."

Stirring Times Of Indian History

Jadunath Sarkar On Moghul Period

What Mr. G. S. Sardesai has done for the history of the Marathas in his eight volumes, Sir Jadunath Sarkar has done for the Mughals in his five volumes of Aurangzeb, and four volumes of the Fall of the Mughal Empire. There is no other historian we know of who has mastered all the complex historical material of the 17th and 18th centuries of Indian history. He has not only broken new ground but has recreated the atmosphere of that period and given it perspective. The material is so vast and largely hidden in private libraries or public record offices here and elsewhere and is in so many languages that only a historian of Sarkar's wide industry and critical judgment could wade through it and make its proper use.

He published the first volume in 1932. It covers the period from 1739 to 1754 in 544 pages. The work begins where Irvine's 'Later Mughals' ends. Sarkar edited the two volumes of that book and brought it up-to-date, and then started compiling his history of the Fall of the Moghals from 1739. The second volume of this work was published in 1934. It covers the period from 1754 to 1771 in 555 pages. The third volume was published in 1938. It covers the period from 1771 to 1788 in 470 pages. The fourth volume is still to be out. We may expect it to appear in 1940. It will cover the period from 1788 to 1803 when Delhi passed out of the Maratha hands into those of the English when the Maratha supremacy in Northern India ended. It was a period of peace and comparative prosperity relieved somewhat of bloodshed and treachery. In this fourth volume Sarkar promises to treat of revenue and administration, agriculture and industry, social changes and cultural growth before the conquest of the British.

Sarkar is an admirer of Mughal and English Imperialism. He attributes to the Mughal emperors many virtues. They brought India under one sceptre. But the period covered by the three volumes is a period of Mughal decay and decline largely due to Aurangzeb's policy of religious intolerance and political suspicion and also due to the weakness of his successors and the rise of the Marathas, Rajputs, Sikhs, Bundelas and Jats and of independent nawabs and nizams. Sarkar has a soft corner for the later Mughal Emperors also, taking them or their representatives to be the legitimate rulers of the country, and others as rebels and usurpers.

Thus he looks for the fall of the Mughal India not so much to the Mughal Emperors themselves as to the rebels and risings of the North and the South. He considers the British as the legitimate successors of the Mughal Emperors and as the representatives of their best virtues. His whole view about the period is expressed in the following sentences. "He is elucidating the death of a political and social order under which the millions of this country had been nurtured for two centuries and a half and which had done great things for them. The exhausting of this civilising force led to the ruin of the country". He wants to trace in these volumes in accurate details exhaustion or this tragedy of the Mughal rule in India and to note its causes. His other object is dictative or ethical, namely, to draw deepest instruction for the present, and to find out true solutions for its problems. We are not interested in this latter aspect so much. But it is interesting to read about the headlong decay of the age-old Muslim rule in India and the utter failure of the last Hindu attempt at empire building by the Marathas.

The main political feature of this whole period is the immense number of separate political bodies and centres of action in India. There was no centralised power but a number of powers at conflict with one another. But Sarkar keeps his eyes fixed on the centre of the Empire, that is, the Emperor and his keepers, and not on the independent provinces which cut themselves adrift. Vol. I primarily deals with the dissolution of the central authorities and the growth of power in the provinces. Vol. II deals with the great Afghan-Maratha contest for the lordship of Delhi, the rise and fall of Jats, the rise of Sikhs in the Punjab, and the British conquest of Bengal and Behar. The dominating figure of this period is Ahmed Shah Abdali. In Vol. III the dominating figure is that of Mahadji Sindia. Historical material for this period is enormous but confused, both published and unpublished. Sarkar had the patience to go through it. He elucidates clearly all the underlying factors and forces, and gives an account of all the necessary facts to understand them.

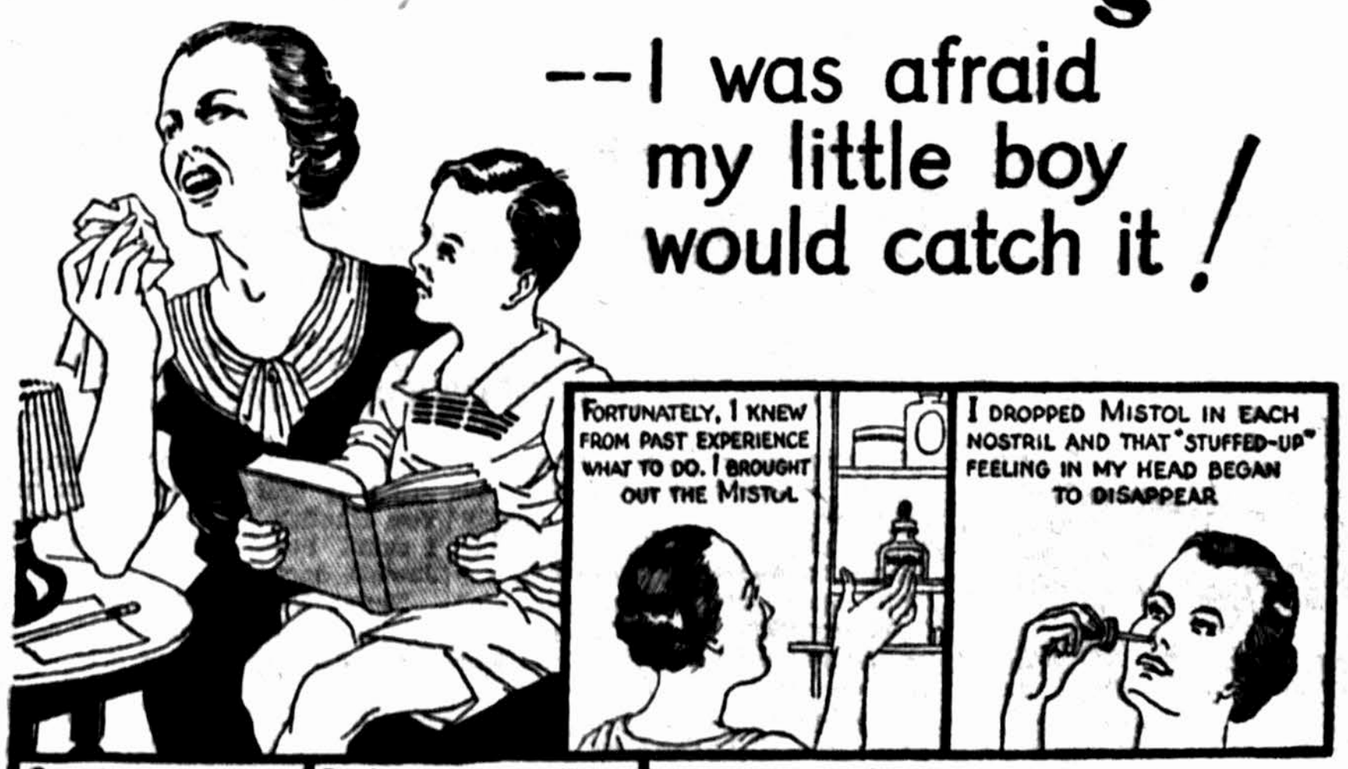
The reappearance of the Marathas in North Indian politics and the success of the British in Bengal as rulers are the great events of this period. Other political events are no doubt intriguing but subordinate in importance. The weakness of the Emperor, of the Jats, of the Rohillas and others is brought out in the account of this period. The causes of the ultimate failure of the Marathas and the ultimate success of the British are also visible in this account. Internal quarrels of the Marathas, their lack of organisation, political statesmanship and military leadership are all seen there. The various intrigues and plots amongst Indian powers are sickening to read.

We congratulate Sir Jadunath for giving us a reliable account of these stirring but tragic times.

S. V. P.

I felt a cold coming on

--I was afraid my little boy would catch it!


FORTUNATELY, I KNEW FROM PAST EXPERIENCE WHAT TO DO. I BROUGHT OUT THE MISTOL
I DROPPED MISTOL IN EACH NOSTRIL AND THAT "STUFFED-UP" FEELING IN MY HEAD BEGAN TO DISAPPEAR
SOON I COULD BREATHE EASILY AGAIN AND I FELT MUCH BETTER
BUT I TOOK NO CHANCES. I PUT MISTOL IN MY LITTLE BOY'S NOSE TO PREVENT ANY POSSIBILITY OF INFECTION
THANKS TO THE REGULAR USE OF MISTOL

WE ALWAYS ESCAPE COLDS!

It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. Mistol stops colds where they start.

Mistol is also ideal for nasal hygiene. It cleanses and soothes the nasal passages, and helps you avoid grippe, sore throat and other contagious ailments. If you suffer from catarrh, sinus, stuffed-up head or smoker's throat, Mistol will give you immediate relief. Use Mistol regularly and enjoy nasal hygiene. For sale at all chemists.

Mistol

RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Dieting Dotty says she doesn't want a practising physician; she wants one who knows, his stuff.

Your Brain—How It Works

By Professor J. B. S. HALDANE, F.R.S.,
Britain's Most Eminent Scientist

OUR brain is a queer looking organ with a still queerer history.

The part which it is just inside our skull, where the spinal cord comes in through the hole in the base, is much like the same parts in a fish or a frog, and has the same functions, namely, the regulation of unconscious activities like breathing and the movements of our stomach and intestines.

Above that are parts concerned with posture, simple half conscious activities, like walking and eating, and the simpler elements in consciousness such as pain, bodily pleasure, rage and so on. The main part of the human brain, which is relatively much larger in men than in other animals, is concerned with other things.

We know a good deal about it, because nowadays people are operated on for brain injuries and tumours while fully conscious.

An operation may last for six hours, and you cannot safely keep a man unconscious with chloroform or ether for so long as this.

A local anaesthetic is used, and you can cut the brain or stimulate it electrically, and ask the patient what he feels. He hardly ever feels pain, for the pain centres are deep down in the old part of the brain. But he may feel pressure, hear sounds, or see lights, and he may make involuntary movements, according to the part stimulated.

So a map of the brain can be made, and this agrees very well with a map made on the basis of the arrangement of the fibres, or of experiments on anaesthetised monkeys.

Running across the top of the brain from side to side is the main motor area, a narrow strip of brain whose stimulation causes involuntary movements. An electric shock on the right side of the brain causes movements mainly on the left side of the body, and conversely. The legs are represented near the middle, then the trunk, arms, neck and head.

But the representation is on a basis of skill, not strength. The areas of brain controlling the hand, and the throat and mouth are bigger than all the rest put together.

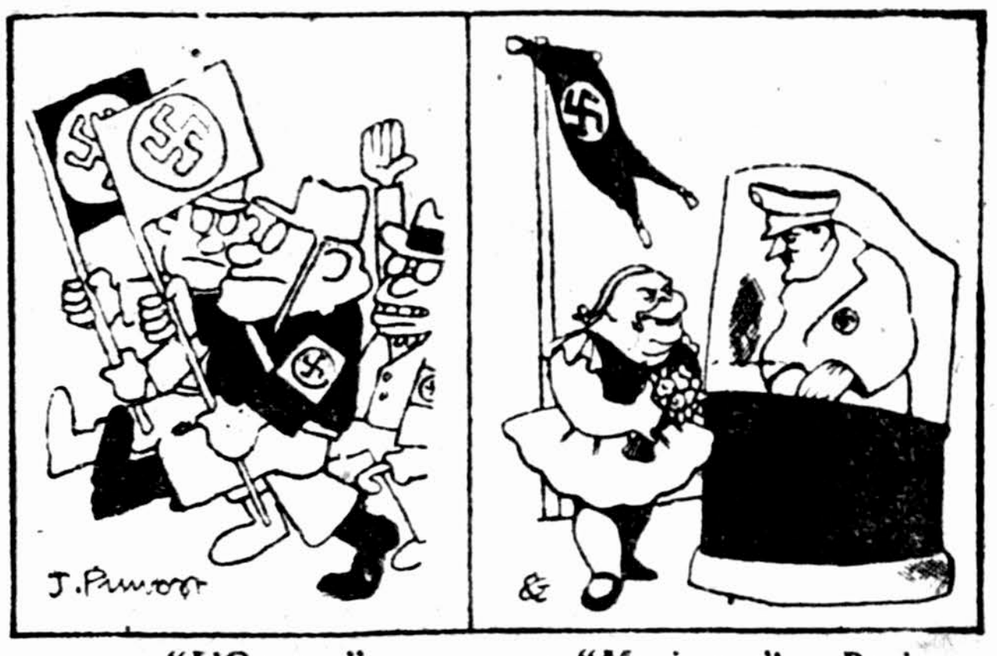
Just behind this area, and partly overlapping, is the main sensory area. Here stimulation causes feelings of touch, pressure, tingling, or numbness, in various parts of the body, always on the opposite side.

Further down is the area concerned in hearing and right at the back, that concerned in seeing. Here injury causes blindness as complete as if the eyes were lost, and often more serious, for memories of things seen may be lost, too.

In front of the main motor area is an area controlling the twelve tiny muscles which move the eyeballs in their sockets. These need such careful control that the area of brain concerned is nearly half the size of that needed for all the other muscles. The ancient senses of taste and smell, which were probably as acute in our ancestors two hundred million years ago as they are in us, are located in a part of the brain which is rather hard to get at, as it is

(Continued in column 4.)

HITLER'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS



—"L'Oeuvre"

"I know when there will be much more joy"
"When?"
"On his next fiftieth anniversary".

—"Marianne", Paris

"With these rumours of attempted assassinations, I thought it wiser to play the role of the little girl with the bouquet myself."

"Good Morning To You, My Charming"

AMERICAN WIFE OF EGYPTIAN PRINCE ON DRINK CHARGE IN ENGLAND

Princess Kate Fazil, American wife of Prince Ibrahim Fazil of Egypt, who is a British Army Major, pleaded not guilty at Salisbury to driving a motorcar while under the influence of drink to such an extent as to be incapable of having proper control.

She also pleaded not guilty to driving dangerously and without due care.

Mr. Walter Ireland, prosecuting said that at 11-30 p.m. on May 17, Princess Fazil's car came into collision with another coming from the opposite direction on the Woodford-road. It then ran into a field, and when the police arrived an hour later, she was still in the car.

She was asked to get out, and it was seen that she was unsteady on her feet. She was taken to the police station.

"DON'T KISS ME TOO MUCH"

Supt. Wright saw her there and after he had said "Good morning madam" to her twice, he received a reply: "Good morning to you, my charming."

Then the Princess said to him: "You look like Simon Pure," who said Mr. Ireland, was he believed the title of a rather salacious novel.

She referred to Police Constable Zebedee as "General Goering."

When a doctor arrived Princess Fazil said: "Don't kiss me too much," and "Pat me on the cheek."

In other conversation Mr. Ireland alleged that she said: "I will play ball and say I am guilty. You English police are marvellous. I won't have these Amesbury Jewish doctors."

Near Princess Fazil's car was found what was known as a three-pint bottle of gin, of which about one-third had been consumed.

COURT APOLOGY TO DOCTOR

Princess Fazil told the magistrates that she could not open the door of her car after the accident.

She asked who the occupants of the other car were and found out there had not been any serious injuries, and then she believed she got a slight reaction.

"There was some brandy in the car which I started to drink and after I had a drop I called out again and asked if there was any way of moving the car.

"Mr. Austin, the driver of the other car, said that it was quite impossible because the tyre had burst.

"As I sat there I had a bit too much brandy. I did not like to

(Continued On Page 51)

(Continued from Column 2.)

overlaid by the more recently evolved parts.

But here, too, stimulation has caused sensations of smell. However, most of the brain is dumb, in the sense that if it is gently stimulated there is no movement or sensation, and little disturbance of thought.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

A GUIDE FOR TRAVELLERS IN INDIA, compiled by S. Reuben for the Indian Commercial Agency, 11,43, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. Price Rs. 2.

To compress within the compass of 300 and odd pages of comparatively small size all the necessary information about the principal cities and sights worth seeing in a sub-continent like India is a task which would naturally make compilers of handy "guide" exceedingly diffident, but Mr. Reuben has attempted the arduous labour with considerable skill and patience. He tells us that he had occasion to visit many of the cities and places of interest described in the book and that a good deal of the information as to routes, dak bungalows, public conveyances available, hotels, clubs and places of interest and entertainment in the various towns and cities mentioned in the book are the result of personal observation and inquiries made by him on his journeys. This seems to be certainly the case, for we do not seem to recollect having seen any Indian guide-books giving the variety of information which the present work offers to the tourist and traveller in this country. Of course, such information could not but be scrappy, looking to the small size of the book, but still the compilation does great credit to Mr. Reuben. There are traces of haste as well as carelessness here and there, which could and should have been avoided. To refer to only one glaring instance, on page 25 the distance from Borivli railway station to the Kennery Caves is stated to be "about a mile", whereas it is not less than five miles and it is strange that Mr. Reuben, who is a resident of Bombay, should have been ignorant of this fact. However, flaws of this type are few and far between in the book. It can be safely recommended as a generally reliable "guide" which will prove to be of the utmost use to intending tourists and travellers in India. There is a map of India attached to the work which enhances the usefulness of the guide.

ON NATURE CURE

PRACTICTL NATURE-CURE (Parts 1-2) By Sharma K. Lakshman, B.A., B.L.N.D., (Fifth Edition)—Published by The Nature Cure Publishing House, Pudukotah, S.I. Railway; Pages 216 and 181. Price Rs. 4 (collectively).

The author, who is averse to the use of all medicine either as a preventive or as a curative, believes implicitly in Nature as a kind of panacea for all bodily ills. It is a doctrine as old as the Vedas.

The body, according to the author, being one and indivisible, he considers the specialisms of modern medical science to be "a tragic absurdity" and advocates in their stead simple remedies like fasting, sun-bathing etc., for the ills which flesh is heir to "Health" he tells us, "must be understood as a harmony of the whole man—of body, mind and spirit," and "as the body is not composed of earth alone but of earth, water, light, air and ether, it receives a fresh lease of life from fasting, sleep, relaxation and rest, which yield large supplies of ether. That food is the 'least and lowest of our vital needs' is his firm belief, as firm as his other assertion that the natural rhythm of life is ruined by the following of medical teachings."

For the preservation of good health, cleanliness of the bowels, blood, flesh, nerves and the skin, is essential. Good and proper sleep which is nature's device for "balancing the overdrawn account of vital energy," fresh air and sun light are a few of the other hints that he gives to keep the enemy out of doors. Dress, he recommends, should be as light as possible, porous, loose, and one should put on minimum clothing which mut moreover be clean and hygienic. Soft water baths are salutary. The author does not lay down any particular system of exercises, whose purpose is to warm up the body and thus help elimination by means of perspiration, but prefers those taken in the sunshine; sitting erect, running, dancing, gardening are sufficient. Particular stress is laid on the care of the teeth and breathing slowly, steadily and simply. Primary foods such as fruits, vegetables, roots or tubers, herbs and nuts of mild taste and water should be taken as these are blood cleansing and restorative. Commercial foods, tinned and patented foods and polished rice should be avoided.

Food is either sattvic (conducive to health, (b) Rajastic (disturbing); or (c) Tamasik (disease producing). The first section includes fruit, milk should be taken raw and fresh and should not be gulped at a sitting, but taken slowly, either sipped or tasted drop by drop. The second part deals with instances of persons who were cured from disease like typhoid, pneumonia, malaria, smallpox, cough, burns etc. The author suggests a nature cure for each.

It is not possible to exhaust the contents of this book on a brief review, but it is hoped that the book will receive the good reading it deserves, from youths and hypochondriacs as well as those who, like Roussea (though in a different) sense advocate 'a Return to Nature.'

N. H. P.

A Well-Known Trial

TRIAL OF FIELD AND GRAY. Edited by Winifred Duke. Illustrated. (Notable British Trial Series). Butterworth and Co. (India) Ltd.

Field and Gray were charged before Mr. Justice Avory, with the wilful murder of one Irene Munro whose body was found covered with shingle at the sea side. One of them gave evidence at the trial. There was no evidence of any motive for the crime. The spot where the murder was commited was within view of six windows of cottages. Soon after the death, the accused were found in the evening spending money freely, but they were able to prove that they had drawn unemployment pay early in the day. The evidence led against the accused was entirely circumstantial. The accused pleaded an alibi and the prosecution and the defence led detailed evidence as to the movements of the accused on the fateful day. Reliance was also placed on their conduct on that day, which according to the defence was quite inconsistent with a guilty conscience and which according to the prosecution, supported its theory of the guilt of the accused. It appeared that the accused had made different statements at different times relating to the matter. Field, a lad of twenty, who gave evidence at the trial admitted that some of the statements made by him at one time, were untrue. The finances for the defence were provided by the proprietors of "John Bull." Field was represented by Mr. J. D. Cassels and Gray by Sir E. Marshall Hall, K.C.

Mr. Justice Avory who described this as "an undoubtedly important case" delivered a careful charge to the Jury, in which he pointed out the value and limitations of circumstantial evidence and succintly analysed the evidence led on both sides and the particular matters to which the July should turn their attention. On appeal, the charge was criticised on behalf of the accused, that it was not full and complete. As to this the Lord Chief Justice observed that the charge was beyond the possibility of complaint or grievance. The Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty" against both the accused, but asked that the prisoners should be recommended to mercy on the ground that in their opinion, the murder was not premeditated. Capital sentence was pronounced.

Both the accused petitioned for mercy. Field further field an appeal and also applied that further evidence should be taken. Sir E. Marshall Hall applied that Gray should be allowed to go into the witness box. The Crown raised no objection to further evidence being taken. Field then gave evidence that he left Gray and the girl together and went away. He was cross examined by Sir E. Marshall Hall. Gray was examined by Sir E. Marshall Hall and cross examined by Counsel for Field. According to Gray, he never was with the girl. The Appeal Court disbelieved the fresh evidence produced before it. As regards the reference by the Home Secretary upon the petition for mercy, the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Reading) after stating that the Court was satisfied that the convictions should stand, observed "in these days, when there has been, no doubt, some criticisms directed to the action of the police and the responsible authorities in detecting crime and bringing the criminals to justice, it is very satisfactory to find that, in this very difficult case, the authorities did prosecute the men, one of whom, admittedly, on the evidence of both, is guilty on the facts, of the commission of this crime."

The full proceedings in the case, with plans, depositions and addresses, together with an admirable introduction succinctly explaining the facts of the case, are to be found in the book. The whole scene is re-enacted before the reader In the perusal of this book. It holds an absorbing interest not only for lawyers and law students, but also for those interested in the actual facts of a human drama. Mr. Duke observes in the Introduction, that Irene Munro's story might well be called "A Warning to Wantons" but in her defence, one may plead, as he points out "her youth, her early years overshadowed by the war, the emancipation which women were just then beginning to experience and enjoy, her loneliness in a strange place, and her undoubted weakness for the opposite sex"—the result of all which was that a young life was cruelly cut short. The book throughout makes fascinating reading.

N.H.P.

URDU PUBLICATIONS

MAZAMIN-E-MUHAMMAD ALI: Edited by Muhammad Sarwar, B. A., published by the Maktaba-e-Jamea, Qaraul Bagh, Delhi. Crown 8 vo. Pp. 590. Cloth bound Rs. 2-8/-

This is the first time that the Urdu articles of the late Maulana Muhammad Ali have been collected and published in a book-form The present collection contains only 67 articles, all of which were written by the Maulana for his paper, the "Hamdard" (now defunct) during the years 1924 to 1928 They have been selected and arranged subject wise, with a suitable introduction giving a rapid survey of the eventful life of the late Maulana. The introduction, though sketchy, will no doubt help in understanding the thoughts of Maulana Muhammad Ali, which are sometimes too deep for tears.

The first two articles are in the form of a prayer to God and their wordings are no doubt very touching. They are followed by several dissertations throwing a flood of light on the personal matters of the Ali brothers, while a few others deal with such subjects as are either exclusively Islamic in character of pertain solely to the Musalmans. Some articles express the views of the Maulana on the Indian National Congress and the ideal of united nationalism while a few others discuss the political views, as they actually were, of the late Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan, the founder of the M.A.O. College, Aligarh. The Britishers and their art of diplomacy also come to be discussed in eight articles, including the one on General Dyer. In several essays the aims and ideals of the Jamia Milliya are expounded of which Maulana Muhammad Ali was one of the founders. Two articles contain a well-merited tribute to the two leading personalities of India, viz., Hakim Ajmal Khan and Mr. C. R. Das, the two great advocates of the Hindu-Muslim unity. The last few essays deal with the views of the true Musalmans towards the movement for freedom, and also the innovation of kingship as established by Sultan Ebn Saud in the holy land of the Hejaz.

The essays contained in this collection offer, in a nut-shell, an account of the religious and polical activities of the Indian Musalmans with which the late Maulana Muhammad Ali was deeply associated. In a way, they are an index to the mind of the Musalmans of those years.

The language of the essays is as charming as it is dignified. The publication of these articles in a book-form is no doubt a great service of which the Jamia can rightly feel proud. The book will always be regarded as an addition to the Urdu literature.

The second volume of the essays is in the press and when it is out, a short history of the political life and activities of the Indian Musalmans during the last 25 years will be available in a handy form.

The book is adorned with a very beautiful and life-like portrait of the Maulana.

DEO MALA: By Saiyed Ibn-e-Hasan, M.A., published by the Hali Publishing House, "Kitab Ghar", Urdu Bazar, Delhi. Crown 8 vo. Pp 59 Paper cover, Annas 4/-.

This is a very interesting and readable story in which an imaginary trip to Deogarh (the land of the genii) is described for the benefit of human beings The story offers as constructive criticism of some of the evils rampant in our society and calls upon us to take a lesson from the land of the genii where all live happily like brothers, where no Hindu-

(Continued On Page 44)

A Page For Women

SECRET OF PICKLE MAKING

(BY MRS. BHARUCHA.)

GREEN or slightly unripe fruits and vegetables are generally used for pickling. These may be employed fresh, but sometimes they are boiled in water to render them tender before application of the spices. The fruits are sometimes picked whole and sometimes in pieces. These are sometimes treated in lime water or whey for purpose of growth of acidic fermentation, which retards future decomposition and decay. It is believed that the pickles are improved in textures by this treatment. The pieces are then besmeared with salt which, as remarked before, draws out water from within and are allowed to remain exposed to the bright sunshine till the water dries up. The salted eatables are covered with vinegar or mustard oil. It is said that the great secret of pickle-making lies in bringing about acid fermentation, quickly and when done, in preserving the acidity by covering tightly.

The pickle is, however, to be put in the sun for several days before it is ready for use. Even then the containing jars should be sunned from time to time to render the formation of moulds impossible, the fermentative bacteria being destroyed by the sun.

RECIPES OF PICKLES

MANGOE (SWEET).

Mangoe (green)	20
Mustard rye	1 ch
Black pepper	2 tolas
Fenugreek	2 „
Cumin seed white	2 „
Cumin seed black	1 „
Turmeric	1 „
Salt	3
Sugar	3 „
Cane sugar or Vinegar or mustard oil	8 ch.

Procedure:—Cut the mangoes lengthwise into two or four slices. Then besmear them with salt and mustard rye brayed into paste. Keep for a couple of days, when watery juice will come out of them. Now take off the slices, clean them and soak in a thick sugar syrup for 24 hours. Finally put in a jar and pour mustard oil or vinegar over it. Use after a few days.

MANGOE (PUNGEANT.)

Mangoe (green)	20
Fenugreek	1 ch
Cumin seeds black	½ ch
Cumin seeds white	½ ch
Salt	4 ch
Mustard oil	2½ seers

PROCEDURE:—Carefully cut open the mangoes without pairing the skin, into two halves from the top so that the two parts are not quite separated but are slightly attached to one another. The opening must be just sufficient to enable removal of the yet tender stones which are scrapped and thrown off. Then put the spices mixed together into the opening and sew up the cut-end with thread. Now besmear them with salt and place in the sun. Next day arrange the mangoes thus stuffed in a glass jar, pour mustard oil over them and cover. Then expose to bright sunshine for about a fortnight successively, when the pickle is ready for use.

Useful Filet Crocheted Squares

The easiest thing to make is filet crochet, especially when ever so many useful things can be made of these two seven-inch designs. One is an interesting bunny design and the other is a geometric design. Put the two together and this pattern becomes most intriguing. For a smaller square, use a mercerized cotton size 20 and follow the same directions.

(COPYRIGHT).

Mrs. Kiran Bose who has been appointed as Rapporteur of the League Advisory Committee on Social questions and this is the first time that an Indian woman has held the post.

Sachona Bose

The famous Exponent of

INDIAN DANCING SAYS of

Oatine

VITALISING SKIN FOOD

Oatine Cream is indispensable for my toilet. I have been using it for a long time, and find it delightful and extremely necessary to preserve a perfect skin.

Sachona Bose

Oatine CREAM SNOW

The QUALITY SKIN CREAM

TUBERCULOSIS CURED!!

YOU MAY NOW PICK UP THE THREADS OF YOUR FORMER HEALTHY LIFE, WITH A FIRM GRIP BY TAKING—

UMCKALOABO

THE REMEDY THAT HAS SAVED MANY LIVES.

16 oz. Bottle (30 Days' Treatment) Rs. 22 -
8 „ „ (15 „ „) Rs. 12 -
4 „ „ (8 „ „) Rs. 7 -

THE UMCKALOABO DEPOT.
C. MORRIS & SON.
6, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

Pleasant Homes

Stripes For Home Decoration

PROBABLY stripes were the first design man thought of when style came into style. . . and they're the latest. For all collections of new fabrics for decorating include stripes in one version or another. There are broad simple smart stripes; there are charming Persian stripes; there are subtle Indian stripes. But by and large it is the floral stripes that enchant us most, that fit in most pleasantly with our home scene.

Ways With Stripes

Many are used as they come; others are used as borders. Often you can buy a few yards of a striped material and adapt it to outline slip covers, finish off bedspreads or dressing tables. A stripe can often be cut out and pasted around the window frame of a window that is curtained with plain white voile, or use it as the cornice—with white dotted swiss tie-backs. For that matter, a stripe cut from chintz or unglazed cotton can be used for the ruffles around plain white muslin curtains to good effect.

There is an attractive floral striped chintz on the market that seems to be tempting the decorators to all sorts of bright notions. We saw it used the other day in a very pretty bedroom. Walls of the room were painted white and all the furniture budget had gone into a fine mahogany highboy..... that meant that the other things had to be rather makeshift, and yet the effect turned out to be very pretty indeed.

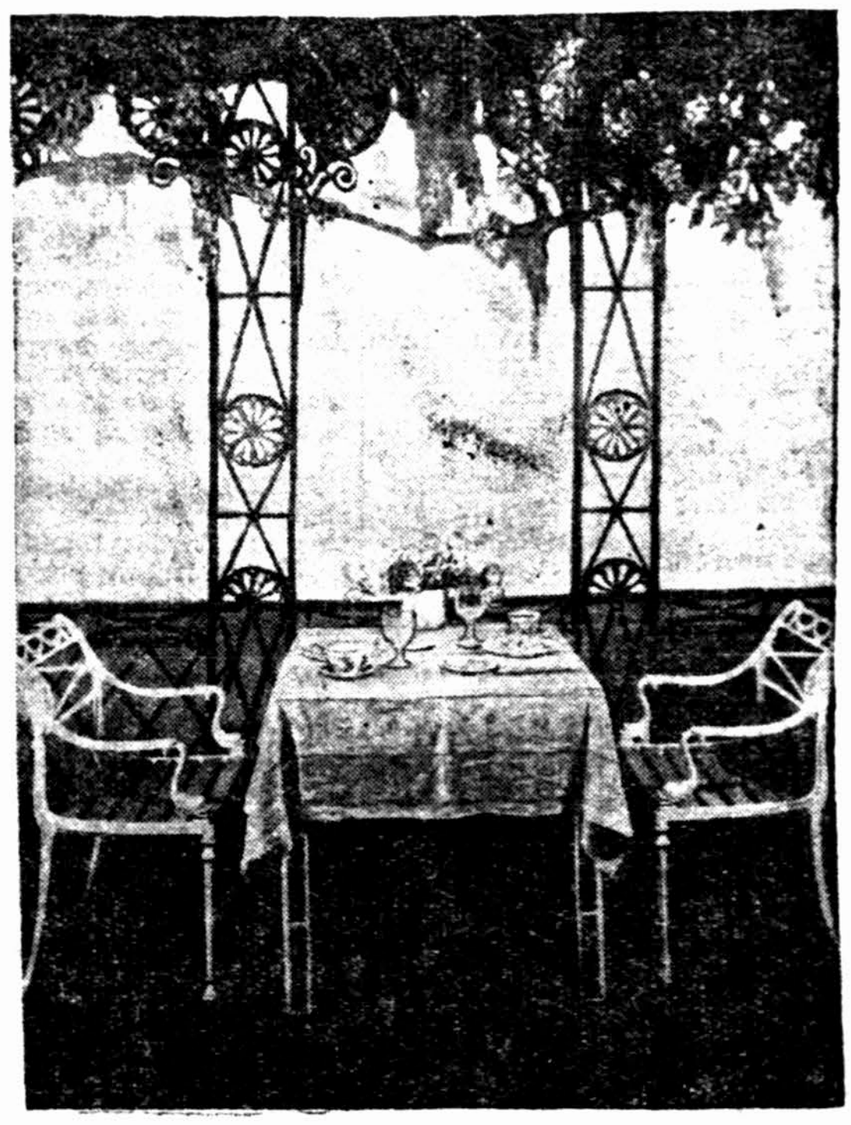
Finished With Stripes

The beds, for instance, were springs and mattresses on frames with plyboard headboards padded

Finished With Bands Cut From A Floral Striped Chintz.

and slipcovered in pale blue chintz outlined with a stripe cut from a floral striped chintz. The spreads were made to match with pleated flounces, while the quilts for the foot of the beds were of a solid piece of striped chintz. Dressing table and bench had pleated flounces, too, finished all around with the same stripe. Add an old rose rug, and you can see what an attractive effect you'd have.

(COPYRIGHT)



White metal furniture maintains its lead in popularity. Here a pleasant little porch grouping suggests bright breakfasts or tranquil suppers.

Slip Covers For Every Mood

There's many a slip twixt the spring and the rains—slips for chairs and such, we mean. And although we've had a lot to say about well-tailored, skin-tight slip covers for summer decorations, there always seems to be news in these protectors and beautifiers. Gone are the days of Mother Hubbards for chairs, in plain unadorned striped linen. Here is the day of perfect fit, interesting fabrics and imaginative gestures.

Strictly Informal

Shireen has a love of a dining room, especially with its new summer trimmings. Mahogany furniture called for a strictly informal treatment, and our lady proved worthy of the assignment. First she bought natural slat-screens that roll up and down at the windows. Then used a plain cool green chintz for box pleated valances over the screens. She bought old-fashioned matting seat covers for her ladder back dining chairs. These chair seats already had their edges bound, and to the binding she attached a four-inch box pleated ruffle of the same green chintz that was used in the valances. So there is no embarrassing sticking to the wooden seats of her dining chairs now and the whole effect is just as cool and collected as you like.

Just For Show

Another friend hooks her form-fitting slip covers up the back with large hook and eye buckles (they're just for show, however, since the cover itself has a hidden slide fastener). We've also seen slip covers laced up with fancy cords or buttoned up with dramatic buttons.

But all slip covers needn't be informal. If you want your living room to retain its formality, you can buy materials to fit the mood—stripes that are as formal as tails and white ties—Greek key designs of classic dignity—stylized floral prints with urns or scrolls that are suitable in the most formal of rooms.

The Victorian is your dish at the moment, you can really have fun with slip covers. Quilted material combined with plain fabrics are interesting on side chairs, or you can knife-pleat the trimmings of your chairs, thus gaining a swirly girly look for almost any side chair. Rope cord in a scroll design around the flounce is different and distinctive too. And you can really go to town with swags—contrasting drapery around a chair flounce or a simple drape across the top of the back makes an exciting touch.

(COPYRIGHT)

DEAFNESS

A few days application of our miraculous guaranteed herbal medicine cures Deafness, Head noises and other ear troubles radically and permanently. No matter Acute or Chronic, partial or total, whether it has been caused it is cured once for ever and the deaf person begins to hear quite clearly and perfectly. The hearing power will be restored to its normal state. Appreciated and used by all over World. Thousands cured without fail. No danger in use and no harmful after effect. Rs. 500/- Reward if proved to loss. Price Rs. 4/8/- only.

SRI SWAMI & CO. (S.C.),
PANCHPOTA, BENGAL.

CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN AT AMRITSAR.

Being affected by the sweepers' strike and the bad sanitation prevailing in the city, people of high rank, including the Health Officer of the city, cleaned and washed the streets.

This picture shows Mahashaya Rattan Chand, ex-Martial Law prisoner (seen in centre with Gandhi cap) along with others busy with the work.

NEEM: Its Innumerable Medicinal Properties And Uses

By Dr. KALLY ICEVALLA

THE Neem tree is very well-known. In the botanical terms it is called "Azadirachta Indica." It is grown almost everywhere and is of two types, sweet and bitter. Only the bitter variety is utilized for medicinal purposes; the sweet one is used in cookery.

The leaves, bark, fruits, and gum with roots, are usable as medicinal bodies. It is said that when the neem tree gets very old it smells like sandal wood. In the Ayurved, the shade of neem tree is considered to be very cool and health giving, warding off fever and diseases like Measles and Smallpox. The presence of the tree is also reckoned as a disinfectant as it is believed to purify air.

Characters Of The Different Bodies Of Neem Tree

BARK.—The neem tree bark is hard, dark-brown in colour, and somewhat scabrous externally; it is rough, fissured and of a rusty appearance from inside; it can readily be separated in thin layers; its taste is very bitter. It is mostly used in medicine.

PETIOLES.—The petioles (leaf stalks) are thickened at the base; they are slender, round and about a foot in length; the surface is of a brownish hue, and, longitudinally furrowed.

FLOWERS.—The flowers are small, darkish-brown when dry, and tubular.

LEAVES.—The leaves are pinnate (of a feather shape); the leaflets are oblique dentate (toothed), lanceolate (narrow and tapering), and smooth on both surfaces.

FRUITS.—The fruits are called 'limboli'; when dried they resemble resin in look; they are of a dark hue, oval and slightly oblique; they have a small mucro (terminating end) on the top; the surface is wrinkled; the pulp is adherent to the stone.

SEEDS.—The seeds are of a brownish-white colour; they are angular and pointed at the apex; the surface is reticulated and fibrous; the epicarp is very brittle and contains almond coloured kernel which is oily and nauseously bitter; they are used for killing pediculi (lice) and their powdered kernel for washing the hair.

GUM.—The gum is hard and occurs in vermiform (shaped like worms) pieces. It is not so much viscid as other gums. It is highly used as a sedative measure.

Modes Of Different Makings

The neem tree is made into tincture, oil, decoction, powder, pills, poultice and wash; the first named is prepared on the Allopathic lines.

Pharmacology And Therapeutics

The whole plant of neem is considered to be very useful in Indian medicine; it is used as stimulant, antiseptic, astringent, antiperiodic and bitter tonic. It contains a bitter principle of a resinous nature; it renders a bitter alkaloid "margosin", which, however, does not form any definite compounds with acids or basis.

The pale-yellow oil extracted from the seeds, is very valuable in native medicine. Infections of "margosates" and the local application of acid have been found to be of greater value in the treatment of Leprosy and Syphilitic conditions than the Oil.

Collective Actions And Uses

THE BARK.—The bark and leaf stalks are bitter tonic and astringent. The bark is used to remove fever and skin diseases.

Before the introduction of Cinchona or Quinine into this country, the neem bark either in powder or in decoction, simple or concentrated, was largely employed to check fevers like Ague, etc. These preparations are used even at present day in cases of Malarial fevers or as a tonic during convalescence. The root-bark is said to possess anthelmintic properties.

INTERIOR BARK.—In bilious fever the inside bark is said to be highly efficacious; In bilious temperature when Quinine causes heat in the system, the inside bark of neem, by virtue of its being very cool, acts very suitably when taken in shape of "Heem", i.e. a preparation like tea. Similarly in fevers accompanied by Chicken-pox, Smallpox, Measles, etc., neem tea is very advisable.

Neem bark decoction is also administered on serpent bite; On Leucorrhoea, bark decoction is taken in powdered Cumin seed (Jiru). This decoction is also given on Diabetes; tea made of inner bark has also been reckoned useful on Gonorrhoea and Syphills.

In puerperal illness the body of the pregnant woman is thoroughly sponged with water in which the interior of the bark is boiled; she is as well asked to take vapour bath from the boiling pot of inside bark placed under her cot with such necessary precautions as not to cause her burning in the slightest degree during fumigation taken thus. This boiling pot should be at respectable distance which is to be moved from time to time as may be required by the patient so that all the parts of her body may be thoroughly fomented which are carefully covered by a blanket during the process.

Decoction of bark is believed to be better in effect than Quinine when administered with some powder of dry ginger and corriender seed (dhana). Remedy of Jaundice is sought in the inner bark of neem! The juice of the inner bark is given on it mixed with honey and pulverized dry ginger.

LEAVES

The leaves of neem tree also play a very great part in the indigenous system of therapeutics; they are considered discontent (serving to dispose morbid matter), and when heated in boiling water they form a poultice for the cure of indolent ulcers and abscesses; they are also useful in dispersing indolent glandular swellings. Further, the leaves made into pulp are an useful application to pustular eruptions, open sores and bruised joints.

They possess anthelmintic properties; therefore, the fresh and green leaves may be eaten or chewed with a little asafoetida. This is of course a very unpleasant remedy for most of us to do, from the palatable point of view; the neem leaves are extremely bitter; this bitter taste will be made indescribably peculiar when mixed with asafoetida; any way your Ayurved recommends such unpleasant remedies and they are largely prevailing to-day at such places where the Allopathic remedies are not available.

On boils due to biliousness Ayurved advises neem leaves to be taken with ghee after crushing them.' There is an usage in India to give neem leaves to be chewed and swallowed to ascertain whether a serpent biting a person was really venomous one; the idea is that if the poison has really affected the victim the leaves would not taste bitter; this forms a simple test among the natives and particularly villagers of India to make out the poisonous effect of serpent biting.

In epidemics like those of Cholera and Plague there is a custom among Indian houses to take pills made of neem leaves, camphor, asafoetida and jaggery, while retiring at night as a safeguard against diseases. Poultice of leaves is tied on septic abscesses and wounds; skin diseases readily yield to the ashes made by burning the dried leaves of neem and applied to the affections in shape of ointment well mixed with Karanj Oil. On burning inflammation powdered leaves are appplied. Guinea worms are killed by putting poultices of crushed leaves on the affected parts.

Indolent wounds are best washed by the water in which leaves of neem are boiled; thus this aqua will prove to be a powerful disinfectant also. These leaves are bruised and tied over the eyes for some time; this treatment will extract all the heat of

(Continued On Page 44)

ALL PROOF
SOWAR PRIMA
FULLY JEWELLED KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES

SHOCK-PROOF

Scientists have for years endeavoured to make a watch which is really shock-proof, water-proof and stain-proof, and the results of their labours are now successfully embodied in "SOWAR PRIMA" All-Proof Watches. They have already proved in actual wear under rigorous conditions, their complete immunity to breakage or damage due to accidental shocks [illegible], of however violent a nature.

WATER-PROOF

They have equally proved their ability to exclude all water, dust or damp. The hermetically sealed cases make such exclusion certain. In addition, "SOWAR PRIMA" Watch cases keep permanently lustrous and stain-proof.

STAIN-PROOF

10½"" size ALL PROOF "SOWAR PRIMA"
West End Patent "Everbright" Steel Rs 36
9-ct. Solid Gold ... ... Rs. 125
18-ct. Solid Gold ... ... Rs. 220

8¾"" size ALL PROOF "SOWAR PRIMA"
West End Patent "Everbright" Steel Rs. 40

7¾"" size ALL PROOF "SOWAR PRIMA"
West End Patent "Everbright" Steel Rs. 45
9-ct. Solid Gold ... ... Rs. 100
18-ct. Solid Gold ... ... Rs. 150

15 JEWELS

Send for FREE Descriptive Booklet

Guaranteed by

WEST END WATCH Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

Modern Fashions In Cricket

By Major C. H. B. Pridham In "The Cricketer"

HOW does the setting of the field to-day differ from that of the past? The modern practice, for fast bowlers, of packing the slips and leg-side means that no one can be spared for mid-off; whilst mid-on has been moved so far up towards the batsman as to become practically a forward-short-leg. Fast bowlers, therefore, must pitch short, for their field does not enable them to entice the batsman to play forward. The only position left in front of him is cover-point, who virtually becomes a sort of short-extra-cover.

Fast-medium bowlers—and even those of barely medium pace—tend to copy the fast bowlers' example of using three and sometimes four slips, though the fourth slip is nowadays disguised under the name of "gulley" or backward-point. Thus the medium men also cannot spare more than two or three fielders in front of the wicket; consequently they too must bowl on the short side, and they seldom dare to pitch up for fear of being hit straight into open country. Even the slow spinners have caught the infection and now use two slips, instead of the single short-slip of former days.

In Ranji's Days

In Prince Ranjitsinhji's famous "Jubilee Book of Cricket" (published in 1897), diagrams of fields for all kinds of bowling on all kinds of wickets were drawn. The setting of the field for fast bowlers—right-hand or left—included one long-field straight, either at long-off or long-on, even on fast, dry and fiery wickets. The slips were limited to three in number. Only one short-leg is shown—and that only on a slow, sticky, or crumbling wicket. A point (square) was always used—deep on fast wickets, closer in under other conditions. Fine long-leg was interchangeable with third-slip, or even with extra long-on. Third-man was not normally placed near the boundary, but about half-way there; though sometimes a fine deep-slip was used in addition, far behind the wicket. Those were the days of the great fast bowlers—Richardson, Lockwood, Mold, and Hirst—as mentioned in the diagrams in question. Medium paced bowlers required two long fielders on the boundary, at long-off and long-on. Never did they use more than two slips; whilst the leg-side was left open and the off-side packed. Such was the field as placed for J. T. Hearne or Attewell—two of the best and most accurate of their kind who ever lived. The batsmen they bowled to included Ranjitsinhji himself, A. C. Maclaren, A. E. Stoddart, L. C. H. Palairet, F. G. J. Ford, C. B. Fry, Gunn, W., H. T. Hewett, Capt. E. G. Wynyard, Hayward, F. S. Jackson, and others—all of them noted for their powerful driving.

The present day method of bowling has the effect of putting a premium on behind the wicket strokes—either down to deep third-man, or towards long-leg. Straight or off driving is confined to balls occasionally pitched up as a variation from the normal length. Half volleys, as often as not, are allowed to escape punishment they are expected to be full of guile, and must, therefore, be treated with respect Batsmen hope for—and often get—a rank long-hop, which is either pulled to the boundary past mid-wicket or hooked behind square-leg. Slow right-hand (leg-break) bowler (e.g., Sims, or F. R Brown), often use slips and short-legs in preference to deep fielders—especially on a slow, turning wicket. A very slow bowler (of the rather rare type of Gregory, of Surrey) places a well packed off-side field, through which the modern batsman cannot force the ball, and scoring is thus shut down. This bowler is curiously difficult to score from (as his analyses in recent seasons often show); except when faced by such a batsman as Hammond, whose style—now that Woolley has retired—most closely resembles that of bygone days.

At the Oval the other day we saw F. R. Brown bowling to L. N. Constantine—one of the most daringly unorthodox hitters ever known—with three slips and no long field, except at deep square-leg. True, the pitch was slow and Brown was turning a lot from leg; but this field would never have been set by Brand, or C. L. Townsend. Constantine, by the way, was cheerfully cutting slow balls off his stumps down past third-man by means of amazing footwork-withdrawing his right foot away to leg in the most "immoral"—and yet thrilling—manner possible. In this West Indian all-rounder we still have a truly great player and personality who, like G. L. Jessop, is worthy to be classed with any of the biggest names in cricket history.

Modern Fashions

But there is one modern fashion of setting the field that seems to be open to serious objection. As already mentioned long fields behind the bowler, on the boundary, were formerly always set for slow or medium paced bowling. The tendency nowadays is to dispense with both these positions, since—with a packed on field—there is no one left to spare for them. Instead—as a kind of compromise—mid-off and mid-on are set deep. Directly a batsman shows signs of "Hitlerian" aggression these two fielders gradually drop back until they are situated about half-way towards the boundary. Then, when the expected catch comes it soars over the head of the wandering deep mid-off (or mid-on), who finds he cannot run backwards quickly enough to hold it. The ball drops near the rails, and the batsman not only escapes but scores for runs—and sometimes six. If these men are placed on the boundary there is a far better chance of holding a catch whilst running forwards; and, if no possible catch is offered, only one run results instead of four. The late S. M. J. Woods was very insistent on having long fields set as deep as possible for hitters (or for any but "stone-wallers"), and surely he was right. Only the other day at the Oval a slow bowler tempted a West Indian batsman to offer a catch of this nature—with the field set as here described. The catch promptly came; but its trajectory took it out of reach over the pseudo-mid-off's head, and four runs resulted.

First-class cricketers follow fashion—even in dress—more slavishly than women follow fashions in frocks. Thus, if some unknown warrior decides to lace his boot-laces underneath the instep, it is not long before most of his kind do the same. Some modern cricket ideas are excellent, and are theoretically sound. The practice now universal in country and Test matches (though not as yet in vogue in club cricket), of the fielder returning the ball to the wicket-keeper instead of direct to the bowler, is a sound one for fairly obvious reasons, and might with advantage be extended to wider use. Another little habit—that of the wicket-keeper (standing back to fast bowling) throwing the ball back to the bowler via the nearest fielder—is both sensible and pleasing to watch. The stumper thus avoids undue exertion and waste of energy on a tiresome throw to the far end.

Bowlers follow fashions in technique that last for several years, and sometimes for decades. A long succession of fast bowlers, taking advantage of untrue wickets, was mastered and squashed by W. G. Grace; who, some sixty years ago was said to have "killed" fast bowling. Slower-pin-bowling then became more effective as the great Champion matured, and put on weight, so that his footwork grew slower and his wicket became more easily a prey to it. By this time had arrived the long era of off-theory bowling of all paces, which, in its turn, was succeeded by about a decade of leg-breaks as used by right-handers. This vogue soon gave way to the then new invention of the "googly"; but the latter device was found to be too difficult a cult to become universal, and must be sparingly used. Meanwhile the new-ball swingers—shown the way by Hirst—had begun their long reign of supremacy, that has now lasted some twenty-five seasons. As hearst's swerve came in to the batsman from the off towards a cluster of short-legs, the so-called "in-swingers" were the first to set a new style. Since the war "in-swingers" have alternated with 'out-swingers"—the opposite variety that swerves away from the wicket towards a hungry string of lips. This dual fashion has prevailed unchallenged ever since cricket was resumed in 1919; and, now in its twenty-first season, still shows no sign of being superseded. The war, apparently, may be blamed for the fact that, from that time, slow bowlers have decided that they can find no use for a new ball; and captains, obsessed with the new-ball notions, have not dared, as yet, to question this. Just now the out-swinging ball seems to be the most popular device of stock bowlers. Originally regarded as a most difficult problem for batsmen to tackle, wholesale exploitation of it must, sooner or later, make them so familiar with it as to suggest that it may soon lose something of its effectiveness.

Cricket, in common with warfare on land, on sea, or in the air, introduces new "weapons"; to cope with which new "antidotes" must and will be found. The googly—a great invention—was described by W. G. Grace as: "The most difficult ball to play that was ever sent down the length of a cricket pitch." R. E. Foster added his testimony (in 1908) by observing: "It is almost impossible to see this ball coming," and added, "This bowling is practically in its infancy, and if persevered with it must improve and become even more

(Continued On Page 44)

Members of the Egyptian Wafd Parliamentary Committee—Mustafa El Nahas Pasha, leader of the party, presiding.

A Short Story

The Forgotten "Date"

By RICHARD HILL WILKINSON

ELISE Hayward found herself in a quandary. A week ago she had made a date with someone to do something. But she could-not remember with whom or what. It was all very annoying.

The date, she reasoned, was probably with a man. In the first place, she was quite sure that it was an evening date, and evening dates were most always with men. Afternoons were devoted to bridge, socials, calling on girl friends, etc.

Elise racked her brains. First she sought to discover what kind of a date it might be, where they might be going to on this particular night. If she could establish this point, it would give her a clue. She would, she felt, be able quite easily to connect any particular social function with a particular man.

First there was the sophomore hop at Tech. But she had promised Dave Gordan to attend that with him, and besides that was to-morrow night. Of course it might be a hockey game at the arena, but a glance at the paper discouraged that possibility. There was no game scheduled for that night or the next.

It was maddening. Elise hated to disappoint anyone. She wasn't the kind of a girl who played lightly with a man's attention. that she was pretty and popular, and she knew that whoever it was whom she had promised an evening, would be bitterly disappointed unless she kept her promise.

The most alarming part of the whole affair was that someone would be sure to call before the evening was far advanced, and if it happened to be someone with whom she didn't have the date, —whatever could she say? It wouldn't do to go out with Jimmie Towne, if it were Bob Davis to whom she had promised herself for the evening. Bob would be sure to hear of it, and then there'd be a row. Elise hated rows.

It was getting dangerously near the hour when someone would be sure to call, when Elise had a happy thought. She suddenly remembered that her brother, Adrian, had spoken of a fraternity dance that very night. Even if he were taking a girl, Elise could go along, too. Adrian wouldn't care. And no one could blame her for going out with her own brother. Besides, it would be easy to explain to whoever it was who had asked her out that evening, that there had been a misunderstanding. And the unknown couldn't very well feel hurt when he learned that she had been with Adrian.

Elise found Adrian dressed and ready to depart.

"Adrian," she cried excitedly, "be a good sport and take me to that fraternity dance to-night. I haven't danced for ages, and I'm just dying to go out."

"I can promise you a dull evening," he said, smiling.

"Why, sure, Elise, I'd like to, but—"

"It's settled then", Elise interrupted. "I know you must be taking someone, but I won't be in your way at all. I promise."

Without waiting for a possible refusal, she flew to her room, hastily slipped into an evening gown, and was ready before Adrian had time to change his mind. He smiled good-naturedly when she again came below stairs, and helped her into a wrap.

"I can promise you a dull evening," he said, smiling. "I was planning to go out alone to-night and a brother is rarely as interesting or exciting as an attentive, good-looking man."

The fraternity dance was a great success. Elise had a glorious time, and would have enjoyed herself completely, if the thought that she was breaking a date with someone else wasn't always in the back of her head.

Adrian, she discovered, danced divinely. She wondered why he'd never taken her places before. She was introduced to a lot of nice people, and was secretly proud of her brother when she compared him with other young men present. He was popular and much sought after.

The evening fairly flew by. Elise practically forgot about her forgotten date. But when they were again at home she remembered it suddenly, and decided to confess to Adrian.

"I had a lovely time, Adrian," she began, "and I owe it all to someone whose name I can't even remember."

Adrian frowned.

"I don't understand. I didn't know you went out with people whose names you didn't know."

"I don't as a rule," Elise replied, frowning, "but the fact is, Adrian, I had a date with someone to-night to go somewhere I can't remember with whom or where we planned to go."

"And so you decided to let your brother get you out of a tight place by taking you to his fraternity dance?"

Elise was suddenly sorry that she had been so selfish. After all, it wasn't very flattering to Adrian—and he had been so nice all evening.

But Adrian's eyes were twinkling.

"It's all right, sis. You see, it was I with whom you had the date. A week ago I decided I'd been neglecting you and asked you to go to the frat dance with me. You promised and then forgot all about it. I didn't let on that I knew your secret, because I thought you needed a lesson."

AN ANCIENT INDIAN CURE for 100,1 DAILY AILMENTS

A remedy which is as safe as mothers milk yet the most deadliest weapon in the hands of the modern medical man to combat poison of almost all the diseases the human flesh is heir to.

AMRITDHARA has long passed the experimental stage it is a dependable and reputable preparation to successfully cure all daily ailments by its external and internal use. With this wonderful medicine in the home you have a sure protection and cure for almost all the ills. Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Malaria, Indigestion, Colic, Cholera, Headache, Toothache and all pains and aches, Boils, Ulcers, all skin diseases, Cuts, Wounds, Burns and venomous stings. It is rightly called the Home Doctor of India.

A NATIONAL ASSET

Antiseptic Germicide Pain-killer and Cure-all.

Price : Rs. 2/8/0 Sample As. 8

AMRITDHARA

THE WORLD'S WONDER CURE.

AMRITDHARA PHARMACY LAHORE

Agents: CHIMANLALL P. SHAH, Princess Street, Bombay.

New Light On Sarajevo

TWENTY-FIVE years ago, on the 28th of June 1914, a Serbian revolutionary fired the shots that led to the conflagration which lasted for the next four years. But the assassination of the Archduke Francis-Ferdinand by Gavrilo Princip was essentially an accident. Had the Archduke's chauffeur obeyed his master's orders, ten million young men would not have lost their lives in the Great War.

By CHARLES PETRASCH

(Of The Opera Mundi Press Service, Paris)

At 11 o'clock in the morning of the 28th of June 1914 three pistol shots shattered the silence of a little Bosnian town, the name of which was then known only to a few. A student, Gavrilo Princip, fired on Archduke Francis-Ferdinand and his wife, with no other purpose than to put an end to an oppressor of Slavic people, the heir of Emperor Francis-Joseph and the representative of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

As he pressed the trigger of his revolver, this regicide who seems to have come into the world to be the instrument of Fate, thought, in the simplicity of his ruthless soul, that he was merely executing two Royal Highnesses. He was really killing ten million men.

It is idle to claim that even without the double murder of Sarajevo, the war would just the same have let loose its floods of slaughter on the world.

As long as there is life there is hope, is a well-known saying. Yes, but only as there is peace although. The Great War, in solemn truth, came out of the smoking mouth of that terrorist's pistol.

A SURPRISE

For months I was travelling all over Yugoslavia, a country which I love and which I wanted to know thoroughly. It was in those peaceful days when the evenings are wonderful, that I stopped at sunset time in the only street of a small village. For miles I was crossing thick forests, going up hill and down hill. I had reached the plains, coming down from the mountains and spreading as far as Sarajevo, the European Mecca, where all the Muslims of Europe go on pilgrimage.

I ignored the name of this village. The map showed only a green spot crossed by a thin blue line; the small river with its mill and its ever turning wheel, and the murmur of a small waterfall. The herds were coming back from the meadows, the villagers were busy within the houses with their evening meals, as from each one of the red chimneys, were escaping thin blue curls of smoke.

I was busy with my car and a man was watching me. Stranger he is, he thought, and finally crossed the street and halted as he came near.

"Why not stop here"? enquires he. You will not reach Sarajevo before night and smilingly he added "my house is yours".

"Oh, thanks!"

The next morning I woke up in a small room where solemn old people looked upon me out of their old fashioned picture frames on the wall. At the door, somebody was still knocking: my host.

"What is the name of this village?" asked I after a while of conversation, without particular reason.

"Hajitch! and my name is Milan Shakota. But that's of lesser importance, though you may perhaps like to know in whose room you were sleeping this night. Years ago, it was occupied by Gavrilo Princip Do you remember his name? He used to live here with his brothers, Jovo and Nikolas" He said quietly. Then as I remained silent, motionless, because of this sudden surprising revelation he added after a moment's hesitation without waiting our answer. He was my best friend" and shaking sadly his head "yes, it is long ago! We never used this room again."

I had recovered from my astonishment: "so you were one of the terrorists!"

"No!" he replied, "I wasn't one of those but I was mixed in this adventure, for Gavrilo lived at that time at my home."

I took with Milan Shakota a coffee 'a la turque' and there he told me his story, which has never been revealed before until to-day and which decided the Fate of millions of men.

The Story Of Milan Shakota

Milan Shakota is a strong and simple soul; upright as a mast, morally no less than physically. If he had said nothing up-to-date, it is not because he was obeying any command of silence. It was mainly because no one had ever asked him.

He had played no active role in the assassination. He wasn't arrested as were hundreds of other Serbians in 1914. Later the journalists, like the judges, passed him by. Milan kept his secret to himself and lived amicably with it. But I had the feeling that he was delighted to share it once with some one and so ease his mind.

Of course, I have checked up on all he told me, for you have to be cautious about secrets you pick up on the highways. But all that he says is exact and fits in with known facts. The most scrupulous history shouldn't hesitate to admit Milan Shakota's confession to his archives.

"I knew Gavrilo, since my childhood," said he, "and I respected and liked him. We were together in the primary school. Then I had to earn my living while he went on with his studies. On his way home from Sarajevo High School he used, to pick me up at the State Railways shops. After a man has swung a hammer and monkey-wrench all day long, he likes to talk to a very educated young fellow, especially when you know he thinks the world of you. One evening he said to me: 'I am not going back to the High School."

"What's the reason, Gavrilo?"

"The Principal wanted to punish me for something I didn't do. So I struck him and know I am expelled".

"That was all true, Sir" said Milan. "Gavrilo often said things you couldn't make head or tail of. But never lied. A few days later he went to a boarding-school at Tuzla and later he started off for Belgrade For sometime I lost sight of him and was not in touch with him again until 1913 He came back to his home at Haj'tch. It was election day and Government agents were trying to persuade us to vote for their candidate.

"Gavrilo should out: 'it's a crying sname! Friends, don't listen to them! Vote for real Serbians and not for the Emperors dirty spies."

The police charged the crowd and Gavrilo had to take to his heels They almost napped him, but luckily he got away, and the next day he went back to Serbia

It was clear enough to me that he was hot-headed and I admired him, though I did not show myself as courageous as he. I did not know that he had joined a revolutionary society. I assure you, I did not know that. But that kind of thing was too much for me. I am not a hero! If I had known all about him, perhaps I wouldn't have given him quite so warm a welcome when he came to our door carrying his suitcase. Then believe me, everything would have been different. For it all came out of that box he left in my kitchen one evening.

One day in 1913, three young men left Belgrade on foot. They carried on their shoulders a little black box like a child's coffin. But it was no child they had inside it. The three young fellows were Tchabrinovitch, Trifko Grabech and Gavrilo Princip. As far as Obrenovac, they went along the banks of the Save, with a south-west wind ruffling its dirty water.

Leaving on their left the towns of Shabats and Losnitsa, they cleared the frontier by crossing the Drina in a boat. When they got into Austria, they loaded the box on a peasant's cart and covered it with straw. That was fortunate for shortly after they left Memitji they were questioned by a policeman. But they sang songs and staggered as if they were drunk, and all went well. The box reached Tuzla where Mishko Jovanovitch took possession of it.

From Tuzla he took it to Doboi where Danilo Ilitch received it to convey it to Sarajevo.

Gavrilo got off at the Sarajevo station the third of June. I was waiting for him on the platform in the best of spirits.

'Gavrilo', said I, 'your brother's wife has just had a boy. Do you know what they have called him?'

'No.'

'Sloboda (Liberty). It's a lucky omen.'

'Sloboda,' my friend muttered. 'Perhaps we will soon have that liberty.'

I paid no attention to his words.

The suitcase could not remain in Danilo's house The police were searching the premises of all suspects.

'Ill take charge of it,' said Gavrilo, 'I have a friend nobody suspects. I'll take our sweet nothings to him.'

That is why one evening the first week in June, my friend Gavrilo knocked on my door. On his shoulder he had a black box that seemed heavy.

'Good evening, old sport. I'd like to store this with you. It won't put you out?"

'Not in the least. What is it?'

"Just books."

So he came into the kitchen and pushed his box under a bench.

Days went by and I suspected nothing. On the 27th of June, Gavrilo dropped in and asked my wife for the key of the kitchen. He rummaged through the box while her back was turned, and went off without saying a word. When I got back at night, I found my wife complaining.

'I haven't been able to get any dinner' said she. 'Gavrilo took the key of the kitchen away with him.'

I was beginning to ask myself what that meant, when there was a knock at the door.

'Oh, it's you, Gavro. Why did you lock up the kitchen?'

He smiled and taking me by the arm said, 'Don't get sore, Milan. Come and take a look.'

He opened up his box and showed me several bombs, some small vials of poison and a revolver.

'I had others,' said he, 'but I have distributed them amongst my comrades.'

He picked up the pistol, twirled the mechanism, with the barrel to the ceiling. Then he loaded it and put it in his pocket.

'What are you going to do with that, Gavro?'

He tapped me on the shoulder, and putting his mouth close to my ear said:

'To-morrow I am going to kill the Archduke. Francis Ferdinand is the greatest enemy we Slavs have got. We will never be free as long as the Hapsburgs are our masters. So, I am going to kill one of them, a big one. It will be a good beginning.'

He took a bomb from his pocket and said, "Look. You've only got to pull this pin and throw it."

'But, Gavro ....."

He put the bomb back with a laugh. Shaking my hand, he ran off as nimbly as a goat.

'Pleasant dreams, Milan.'

'Au revoir, Gavro.

I did not dare tell my wife anything. I was afraid that she might lose her head and do something foolish Nothing could induce me to betray my friends, but I had no desire to stay at Sarajevo and be captured, tortured and hung.

So the next day, I went off with my piece of bread and fat pork as usual. But instead of going to the railway shops I ran to the railway station to take flight to Serbia On the way I met Gavro, all smiles.

'Good morning, Milan. Are you going to work?'

'No. I'm off to Serbia.'

'You didn't tell your wife?'

'No. Not a word to a living soul.'

The street car came by. I jumped on board and Gavrilo faded from view.

The whole city was decorated for a holiday The Archduke and his wife were soon to keep their rendezvous with death, and no one knew it but myself, and three or four others who were strolling about with their pockets full of bombs.

At half-past eleven my train stopped at Medjeja. A large black flag floated from the station roof. There were soi-

(Continued On Page 40)

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle." must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

26. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted by a rich Muslim Barrister a young lady for marriage virgin or widow of good family of any community or religions. Apply Box No. 11054. "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Qualify easily as Sub-Engineers, Overseers, Accountants by Postal training. British India Technical College (B.C.) Sukkur (Sind). (11854)

Wanted immediately a trained nurse for a baby in Jharia. Apply stating age and minimum salary to Box 11945. "Bombay Chronicle."

Ladies and Gentlemen who are anxious to join acting dept. in Film Co., please write with one-anna stamp to the Panday Film Service Agency, Post Box No. 3561, Bombay No. 4 (11862)

Wanted for the Sylvan Star Insurance Trust Limited. (Absolutely safe under the New Act) Branch Manager for Bombay Presidency. Only influential parties preferably with experience need apply. P.O. Box 156, Delhi (11898).

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Highly Educated, Accurate Typist wants part-time Job; piece-work or contract. Owns New Remington Typewriter. Write Box 11940, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

A MEETING of the policyholders of the Bombay Life Assurance Company, Limited, was held at the Registered Office of the Company at 45-47, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, when Mr. Maneklal Premchand Roychand presided. After the notice convening the meeting was read the Chairman proposed and Mr. Jyotendra L. Mehta seconded that Mr. Sujir Pundalik Nayak be elected Director on behalf of the Policyholders. The proposal, on being put to vote, by the Chairman, was passed unanimously. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

(478).

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

An Under-graduate youth of noble family, with seven years experience, strong in English and mathematics wants an immediate appointment either of a Tutor, an accounts or a correspondent clerk or a rent collector, etc., useful in all respects, good references. Any reasonable salary. Please write to Ramchandra Vinayak, Angre's Wada, Room No. 16, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

62. TO BE LET.

To Let. Four Room Independent Blocks. Newly Painted for All Communities. Rent Rs. 50 to Rs. 60. Behind Police Hospital, New Nagpada in Hirji Govindji Buildings. Inquire within at Office or 'Phone 40285. (11933)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Be Let Modern Flats available at Raj Mahal. Rent moderate. Near Churchgate Rly. Station. Apply to the Manager within. (11835)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND RADIO ENGINEERING

Third Session begins from July, 1939.

Limited number of seats

ENROL AT ONCE

Apply early for Illustrated Prospectus with 5- annas postage stamps to the Principal, The George Telegraph Training Institute, 136, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

245. ASTROLOGERS.

1939-1943—Powerful Aspects are operating. Send birth date time with Rs. five for detailed yearly reading by Yeshwant Magazine's renowned astrologer. For particulars, send four annas stamps. Hora-ratna, Sapre, Rahuri, Ahmednagar. (11897)

Wonderful Foretelling with Amazing accuracy: Over 100,000 tested, why not you? 1 year future with real character reading Re. 1. 5 years Rs. 2-8. 10 years Rs. 4. 12 years Rs. 5. State birth details or writing time. Highest testimonials. Apply: Pioneer Astrological Bureau, Vizianagram City. (11883)

468. FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Dutch Fruit Drops. Fresh Stocks arrived. One and half oz. rolls Dial 20457. (11941)

No Demoralisation Or Rout

Lowering Of Immediate Demands Is Only To Hasten Progress Towards The Goal

Under the caption: "How Far," Mahatma Gandhi writes in the latest issue of the "Harijan":—

With reference to my advice to the States' people to lower their demands if necessary, a correspondent asks, "How far are the people to go and what reduction if any is suggested or contemplated, for instance, in the Jaipur demand which has been practically framed by you?"

This question would never have arisen if my language had been properly attended to. In the first place, I have added the proviso 'if necessary'.

This must be clearly proved and each committee should judge the necessity and the extent of the reduction. In the second, there can be no question of reduction where the people are ready for the exercise of the powers demanded and for the sacrifice involved in the development and the consolidation of the strength to enforce the demand.

Take the case of Rajkot itself. Award or no award, if the people in general had the capacity for the required measure of sacrifice and if they had been ready for Swaraj, nothing would have kept them from their prize.

I would be wrong to say or believe that but for my mistake the people of Rajkot would have got what they wanted. My mistake has been admitted. But it must not be held responsible for the failure of the famous notification. The talk of demoralisation resulting from my 'bad handling' of the situation is nonsensical. In Satyagraha there is no such thing as demoralisation. Those who are truthful, nonviolent and brave do not cease to be so because of the stupidity of their leader.

Of course there would be demoralisation or rather exposure, if the three virtues were put on for the occasion and were to fail on the real test being applied. People who are strong by nature displace weak leaders and go about their business as if they never needed a leader. If they needed one, they would soon elect a better one.

Workers in the States should try to understand the Rajkot case, if they will profit by it. If it is too complicated for them, they should leave it alone and go forward as if it had not happened. Nothing will be more misleading than to think that before my so-called mishandling of the Rajkot case the Princes were so trembling in their shoes that they were about to abdicate their powers in favour of their people.

What they were doing before I even went to Rajkot was to confer among themselves as to the ways and means of meeting the menace, as they thought it to be, to their very existence. We know what Limbdi did. The talk of combining with the Muslims, the Girasias and even the Depressed Classes against the Congress workers was in the air. My action has resulted in the discovery of the unholy combination. A true diagnosis is three-fourths the remedy. The workers are to-day in a position to devise remedies to combat the combination. It simply resolves itself into the necessity of Congressmen or Satyagrahis gaining control over the forces arrayed against them. They are as much out to gain liberty for the Muslims, Girasias, Depressed Classes and even the Princes, as for themselves. The Satyagrahis have to show by cold reasoning and their conduct that the Princes cannot remain autocrats for all time, and that it is to their interest to become trustees of their people instead of remaining their masters. In other words, what I have done by correcting myself in Rajkot is to show the true way to the Satyagrahis. In following it, they may find it necessary to lower their immediate demands but only so as to really hasten their progress to their goal. Therefore there can be no lowering out of weakness. Every lowering must be out of a due appreciation of the local situation and the capacity of the workers to cope with it. Here there is no room for demoralisation and a rout. In cases like Jaipur of course there can no question of lowering. The demand itself is in the lowest pitch. There is no room in it for lowering anything. In essence it is one for civil liberty. Civil liberty consistent with the observance of non-violence is the first step towards Swaraj. It is the breath of political and social life. It is the foundation of freedom. There is no room there for dilution or compromise. It is the water of life. I have never heard of water being diluted.

Another question has been raised by another correspondent. He says, "You expect us to work by negotiation. But if there is no wish on the other side and the only wish is to humiliate the party of freedom, what is to be done?" Of course nothing is to be done except waiting and preparing for suffering and promotion of constructive work.

Absence of wish for negotiation by authority may mean despise or distrust of the party of freedom. In either case silent work is the remedy. Negotiation has been mentioned as a substitute for the ignoring of, i.e. the despise of, the constituted authority whether it is the Dewan or any other. And what I have pleaded for is desire and readiness for negotiation. It is not inconceivable that the stage of negotiation may never be reached. If it is not it must not be for the fault of the Satyagrahis.

RAINFALL NINE INCHES BELOW NORMAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

From yesterday, the monsoon has become a little more active in Bombay. It rained intermittently on Friday afternoon. Showers and sultry weather alternated. The northern part of the city experienced more showers than other areas, where the weather was quite dry.

This morning, sharp showers fell and came as a relief from the oppressive heat.

The total rainfall recorded so far since June 1, is only 4.14 inches, that is 19.35 inches below normal. The total rainfall during the same period last year was 24.94 inches.

A.I.C.C. Backs Nationals Abroad

Supports Satyagraha In South Africa

JAWAHAR ON MISSION TO CEYLON

Burma Congress Disaffiliated: New Rule For Franchise Qualification

Exciting scenes marked the proceedings of the All-India Congress Committee which began its session in the spacious Shamiana at the Gowalia Tank Maidan on Saturday afternoon.

Excitement was caused, when a majority of the A. I. C. C. accepted a motion for the closure of the debate which had been raised on an amendment which sought to extend the period for franchise qualification, although Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose had expressed their intention to participate in the debate.

But for this storm in the tea cup, the proceedings of the A. I. C. C. steered a smooth course.

SURPRISING TURN

The most important resolution of the day was the one regarding Indians in South Africa for whose "fight for self-respect and honourable existence," the Indian Nation gave its sympathy and noted with pride and satisfaction the firm stand they had taken.

Dr. Lohia moved an amendment seeking to extend India's sympathy to the other non-European races as well, and the amendment seconded by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was accepted by Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai. The amended resolution was accepted by the House.

Then the constitutional amendment were taken up for consideration and after four hours' of discussion and as the proceedings drew to a close the President announced that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to speak on an important matter.

The House waited with bated breath, as the subject on which Pandit Jawaharlal would speak, had not been revealed.

When the Pandit rose to speak he referred to the resolution on Indians in South Africa. A dramatic turn was given, when the Pandit observed that the amended resolution raised a wider issue and he realised the same after consultations with Mahatma Gandhi and others, in touch with the situation in South Africa. He urged the adoption of the draft resolution after explaining the position for about ten minutes. The necessary permission was immediately granted.

A resolution regretting the Anti-Indian drive in Ceylon was adopted by the Committee. It was also resolved to send Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Ceylon on a mission of peace.

For nearly four hours, the Committee was engaged in discussing the amendments to the constitution and will continue their consideration to-day (Sunday).

RAJEN BABU'S STATEMENT

Before the regular proceedings commenced, Babu Rajendra Prasad, made a statement calling the country to rally for united action. (The full text of the statement appears elsewhere).

The vast Shamiana built to accommodate 12,000 people was filled to capacity. The Shamiana had a roof of corrugated iron sheets covered over with a double layer of tarpaulin to keep out the rain. Under the slanting roof, was an even canopy of white khaddar and a criss-cross of tricolour buntings.

SEVIKAS AND VOLUNTEERS

175 Desh Sevikas and 50 Kumaris turned up in full array under Mrs. Safia Khan. 400 uniformed volunteers half of whom belonged to the Hindustani Seva Dal, preserved order in and outside the Pandal, under the direction of Dr. Narvane.

Besides the members of the Working Committee, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the Hon. Mr. C. Rajgopalachari, Mr. S. Satyamurti, Mr. Aney, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Hon. Mr. Vishwanth Das, the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi Hon. Dr. Rajan, Hon. Yakub Hassan and a few others were seated on the dais.

Mr. Subhas Bose was greeted with loud cheers and cries of "Forward Bloc Zindabad" when he arrived. He proceeded to the dais and was seen speaking to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for some time after which he went and took his seat among the delegates.

About 300 members of the A.I.C.C. were present at the meeting.

After "Vande Mataram" Rajendra Babu came up to the microphone. As he was about to speak a young person jumped up on a chair on the right side of the dais a little behind the Press gallery and started shouting that the election of Rajendra Babu was not legal and proper and started throwing about a few leaflets. A number of volunteers immediately went up to him and helped him out of the tent.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

The first item on the agenda was the resolution on Indians in

(Continued on Page 36).

Ceylon Deputation Waits On Mahatma

Appeal To Ceylonese Government For Friendly Gesture

BOMBAY: June 24.

Mr. H. M. Desai, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Ceylon and Mr. C. K. Kunhiraman, President of the Malayali Sabha of Ceylon, who formed the Ceylon Indian Delegation, met Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher and other prominent Congress leaders this morning and apprised them with the position of the Indians in Ceylon.

The "United Press" understands that Mahatma Gandhi was optimistic about the situation and hoped that Ceylon, which claimed a common culture with India, could not be at loggerheads with her, and, therefore, all possible methods of arriving at a reasonable understanding should be made. It was with this object in view that the A. I. C. C. decided to depute Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Ceylon.—United Press.

APPEAL TO CEYLONESE

BOMBAY, June 24.

A fervent appeal has been made by Mr. H. M. Desai, President of the Indian Mercantile Chamber of Ceylon and Honorary Secretary of the Working Committee of the Ceylon Indian Central Organisation, and Mr. C. K. Kunhiraman, President of the Ceylon Malayali Mahajan Sabha who formed the Ceylon Delegation to meet Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other prominent Indian leaders, to the Government and the people of Ceylon for showing a gesture of good-will towards the Indians in Ceylon, in the course of a statement to the "United Press":

"In view of the fact," Messrs Desai and Kunhiraman add, "that the A. I. C. C. has unanimously passed a resolution deploring the differences between India and Ceylon and deputing Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to go to Ceylon immediately and bring about an honourable settlement before embarking on any economic warfare or adopting retaliatory measures against Ceylon, we earnestly appeal to the Government of Ceylon and the people there to respond to this noble gesture of A. I. C. C. and create a favourable atmosphere by holding in abeyance the dismissal of Indian daily paid workers at least till the arrival of Pandit Nehru. We confidently hope, such a gesture of good-will, will materially change the present gloomy outlook and pave the way for establishing cordial relations between two friendly neighbours and will also enable Ceylon to secure a favourable trade pact with India."—United Press.

UNIFORM ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY FOR CONGRESS PROVINCES

Premiers To Chalk Out Common Plan Of Action

Common problems which confront the Congress Ministries will be discussed at a Conference of Congress Premiers which begins to-day (Sunday). A uniform policy of jail reform, Trades Disputes Act, Amending Criminal Law Amendment Act, speeding up of prohibition, consideration of new taxation measures in the Congress Provinces are, it is understood, some of the subjects on the agenda to be discussed by the Premiers.

STOP PRESS

BITTER FIGHTING IN S. SHANSI

CHUNGKING: June 24.

Bitter fighting is reported from South Shansi, where four Japanese columns are converging on Yuanchu on the North bank of the Yellow River. Chinese columns are reported to be carrying out a flanking movement in order to force the Japanese back to the railway zone.—Reuter.

WOMEN'S FINAL MATCH

LONDON: June 24.

In the London Grass Courts Championship Queen's Club Final (Women's), Mademoiselle Jedrzejowska (Poland), beat Mrs. Sperling (Denmark) (6—1, 6—4) and won the title for the fourth year in succession.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN AIR MAIL SERVICE

Inaugural Flight With Roosevelt's Secretary On Board

NEW YORK: June 24.

Pesident Roosevelt's Secretary, Mr. Stephenearly, is among the 20 passengers who will be on board the Pan-American Airways liner "Yankee Clipper", when she leaves to-day to inaugurate the airmail service to England over the North Atlantic route.

The flight to Southampton is expected to take 24 hours. Observers on board will represent various Government Departments and both the Houses of the Congress.—Reuter.

Baron Von Cramm Beats G. Mohammed

LONDON, June 24.

In the Queen's Club, tennis tournament final, Baron von Cramm, beat Ghaus Mohammed, 5—1, 6—3.

G. MOHAMMED IMPRESSES

G. Mohammed played in impressive form, reaching the final in the tournament in which several Wimbledon stars participated. But the Indian's strong service and smashes were of no avail against Von Cramm, who was able to produce winning shots as he pleased.—Reuter.

First Test Match Opens

West Indies Put Up 277 In First Knock

Score

West Indies	(1st Innings)	277
England	(1st Innings)	11 for nil

LONDON: June 24.

At Lord's in the first Cricket Test match between West Indies and England, West Indies were all out in their first innings for 277 (Headley made 106 and Copson took five wickets for 85).

England had scored 11 for nil at the close of play.

Teams

WEST INDIES:

Grant, Jeff Stollmeyer, Headley, Sealey, Cameron, Constantine, Barrow, Hylton, Martindale, Clarke, Weekes. Gomez is the 12th man.

ENGLAND TEAM:

The English team consists of:—Hutton, Gimblett, Paynter, Hammond, Compton, Hardstaff, Wood, Wright, Verity, Copson and Bowes.

At Lord's heavy skies with suggestion of plenty of rain was the reason why the gates were not opened until 10-45, when there was a half-a-mile long queue. The wicket appeared to be perfect having recovered from the rain.

The West Indies won the toss and batted first.

Ten thousand spectators were present at Lord's when Grant and Stollmeyer opened West Indies' first innings against England in the first Test match of the present series. Bowes and Copson, who opened the attack, bowled very fast on an unhelpful wicket. When West Indies had made 29, Grant was out for 22, Compton taking a left-handed catch at short-leg, off Bowes (29—1).

The opening partnership lasted 32 minutes. Stollmeyer took 40 minutes to score nine runs. Headley joined him. The 53 of the innings was signalled after 65 minutes' play. Headley took 45 minutes to reach double figure. The batsmen followed relentless wearing-down tactics after an appeal against light was rejected. At lunch, West Indies had made 95 for one wicket, Stollmeyer batting 44 and Headley batting 28. —Reuter.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH

The crowd had increased to 20,000 when play was resumed after lunch. The weather was brighter. Mr. Stanley Christopherson, President of the Marylebone Cricket Club, broadcast an appeal for national service in the interval.

Soon after resumption, 100 of the innings was signalled after 125 minutes of play. The batsmen were livelier. Headley was playing a grand innings, and chiefly through cutting, gathered 52 after 130 minutes at the wicket, and his score at this stage included seven four's. Stollmeyer took 135 minutes to obtain his 50. The second wicket of West Indies to fall was Stollmeyer's, who was cleanbowled by Bowes for 59 (147—2—59). In a stylish innings of 173 minutes Stollmeyer gave no chance and he hit three four's. The partnership yielded 118 in 150 minutes. Sealey, who joined Headley, did not stay long, being caught out by Wood, off Wright, for 13 (180—3—13).

Weekes took his place and the pair took the score to 226 when Weekes gave a catch to Gimblett, off Copson (226—4—20).

Constantine replaced him at the wicket, and when the tea interval was taken, the score stood at 226 for four wickets, Headley batting with 97 and Constantine had not opened his account. —Reuter.

Scores:—

WEST INDIES (1ST INNINGS)	
Grant, c Compton, b Bowes ..	22
Stollmeyer, b Bowes	59
Sealey, c Wood, b Wright	13
Weekes, c Gimblett, b Copson	20
Constantine, l.b.w., Copson .	14
Cameron, c Hutton, b Bowes	1
Headley, c Wood, B Copson	106
Barrow l.b.w., Copson	2
Martindale, l.b.w., Wright ..	22
Clarke, b Bowes	1
Hylton, not out	2
Extras	15
Total	277

ENGLAND (FIRST INNINGS)	
Hutton, not out	4
Gimblett, not out	5
Total (for no loss)	11

—Reuter.

Let Bombay Give Rest Of India Worthy Lead

Hon. Mr. Vishwanath Das' Appeal To Bombayites To Help Ministry In Dry Campaign

A large crowd which had gathered at the Blavatsky Lodge, Bombay, on Saturday night to hear Mr. S. Satyamurti, Deputy Leader of the Congress Opposition in the Central Assembly, who was to have voiced his opinion on the Prohibition programme of the Bombay Government, in a lecture, organised under the auspices of the Prohibition Propaganda Board Bombay was sadly disappointed to learn at the eleventh hour of the inability of the distinguished speaker to be present at the meeting, owing to extreme fatigue after having sat at the deliberations of the A.I.C.C. till late in the evening.

As a substitute for his presence he sent a message with the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi the President of the meeting, expressing his fullest support to the Prohibition scheme and imploring the Ministers in charge of its enforcement not to delay it a minute longer than the 1st of August.

The Hon. Mr. Vishwanath Das, Premier of Orissa who accompanied the Home Minister along with another colleague, the Hon. Mr. Dube, consented to address the meeting on the same subject.

CONGRESS' IDEAL.

He began: "It has been our ideal to see India dry as soon as possible. This is the ideal for which the Indian National Congress has been fighting for years, and for which thousands of Congressmen have gone to jail".

He congratulated the Bombay Ministry on the ambitious programme it had on its tapis of which Prohibition formed the prime reform.

He told the audience now inspite of the heaps of opprobrium showered on the Ministry it had stood firm in its determination to see the scheme through. The analogy of the American experiment, the speaker observed, was not applicable to India, as the conditions here were decidedly favourable, and every major religion in the country enjoined Prohibition on its followers.

He described the financial aspect of the problem, and said: "Labour is more prone to the drink-evil than others". Bombay city paid 92 lakhs as excise duty. The total revenue out of excise taxation in the city alone for the period of one year amounted to Rs. 1-1/2 crores. On the population basis the excise tax paid by the city amounted to Rs. 7 per head.

He emphasised that the Bombay Government was giving up the excise revenue to increase the taxable capacity of the province.

Concluding, he said: "Under the circumstances let me hope that the city of Bombay, which is the Gateway of India will give the rest of India a worthy and successful lead. Congress represents the people, and the people are the Congress so it is upto the people of Bombay to help the Ministry in successfully carrying out the Prohibition programme."

The Hon. Mr. Dube, Minister of Excise, Orissa, also addressed the house in a similar vein, in a short speech delivered in Hindustani.

WHAT G. O. M. SAID.

The President then making his concluding remarks answered the 'wet' propagandists who have started a vitriolic campaign under the guise of individual liberty.

He quoted the following extracts from the collections left by late Dadabhai Navroji, G. O. M of India which had been collated for the purpose of advocating Prohibition during his time.

The late Ramsay MacDonald, Labour leader, and Premier of England had said: "The rights that Democracy claims are rights worth having and not rights which bring desease, vice, canker and crime. It was simply the right application of the democratic principle, that the good of the people at large and not the indulgence of the supposed pleasure of a few should decide the condition of a community".

Thomas Carlyle had said: "Thou art the thrall not of Cedric the Saxon, but of thy own brutal appetites and the accursed dish of liquor. And thou pratest of thy liberty, thou entire blockhead."

The Minister concluded with the remarks: "Wherever a good majority of the people desired to get rid of the drink-evil they should have the power to stop it."

"May I ask you," he said, "whether the majority of the people of Bombay is for drink or the other way about?"—Answer from the audience: "The other way about."

"This shall be decided not by the club-lords," concluded Mr. Munshi, "but by the Congress Government. With your cooperation by the 1st of August, we shall make Bombay as dry, as dry it should be."

UNION BANK OF INDIA

Annual Shareholders Meeting Shows Deposits Exceed 11 Lakhs

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Union Bank held on Wednesday, Mr. Beheram N. Karanjia, Chairman referred to the death of Sir Phiroze Sethna, Managing Director of the Bank and proposed a resolution expressing sorrow at his death which was unanimously passed.

Mr. Karanjia then went on to say.

"The Directors Report and the audited balance sheet as at 31st March 1939 have been in your hands and as usual I shall take them as read. I hope the progress made by the Bank during the year under review will be considered satisfactory by the shareholdrers. The profit for the year exceeds by about Rs. 29,500 the previous year's profit. This has enabled us to place Rs. 50,000 to the Reserve Fund as against Rs. 25,000 last year. The deposits have gone up by about 11,00,000. You will observe that the progress of the Bank has been steadily maintained.

The Directors have decided to change the Bank's financial year from April-March to January-December. The next accounts will, therefore, be made up as at 31st December 1939.

I must say a few words about the staff. Our Secretary, Mr. Bhargava, has been discharging his duties to the entire satisfaction of the Board and the satisfactory results of the year's working are due in no small measure to the efficiency with which he has conducted the affairs of the Bank. In Mr. Jal R. Nanavaty we have got another tried officer. He does not spare himself in the service of the institution. To both of these and all the members of the staff at the head office and the branches I tender my thanks for the zeal and devotion with which they have served our interests. With these words I move "that the Directors' report and the audited balance sheet and Profit and loss account for the year ended 31st March 1939 as printed and circulated among the shareholders be and are hereby approved and adopted."

NO ECONOMIC ENCIRCLEMENT

Britain Anxious To Resume Normal Trade Relations With Spain

LONDON, June 24.

Britain has no desire or intention whatever of organising economic encirclement of Spain or taking any action injurious to mutual interests of Spain and the United Kingdom, declared Lord Halifax, in a written answer to Lord Rankeillour, a conservative member of the House of Lords, Government, adds Lord Halifax, has every desire to see Anglo-Spanish trade once more assume its normal proportions, and thus is anxious to reach a mutually satisfactory settlement with the Spanish Government of the various problems affecting trade. Government has already indicated its desire to enter into discussions for this purpose, and hope that this may be possible at an early date.—Reuter.

ALEXANDRETTA'S TRANSFORMATION

To Be Made A Strategic Base

ANKARA, June 24.

Turkey plans to transform Alexandretta into a valuable strategic base when France hands over the town. It is intended to enlarge, modernise and refortify the harbour making it an important military asset in view of the nation's new obligations towards Great Britain and France in the Mediterranean.—Reuter.

Barter Agreement Signed

Co-operation In Stocking War-Commodities

LONDON, June 23.

The text of the Anglo-American Barter Agreement was signed by Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Oliver Stanley to-day.

It provides for the supply by the United States to the British Government of 600 thousand bales of cotton of kinds to be specified. The value of cotton is to be arrived at on the basis of average price since January 1 this year and will be in the region of six millions sterling.

The British Government will supply America with rubber to the value of cotton supplied, the amount being in the region of 80 thousand tons.

It is stated the object of the two Governments is to co-operate in the provision of stocks of two essential commodities against a possible war emergency. Britain wants to stock cotton and the United States want a warstock of rubber.

There is no question of using these stocks for commercial purposes and they are intended solely as reserve for war measure.

A provision in the Agreement states that if there is no war the stocks be held for at least seven years. When the stocks are liquidated the Governments are under obligation to consult one another to do everything to avoid disturbance of the markets—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN BARTER AGREEMENT

NEW YORK, June 24.

Officials in Washington are hopeful that the exchange of cotton and rubber, under the Anglo-American Barter Agreement will start on October 1, according to the "New York Times" Washington correspondent.—Reuter.

SUNKEN SHIPS TO BE REFLOATED

Work For Italian Company In Spanish Waters

ROME, June 23.

It is understood, an Italian company has secured concession to refloat all merchant vessels sunk in Spanish waters during the civil war They will be towed into Italian ports for breaking up. It is expected some 150,000 tons of metal will thus be obtained.—Reuter

"FORTRESS AGAINST POLAND'S APPETITE"

BERLIN, June 24.

THE FIRST OFFICIAL SKETCH OF EAST PRUSSIA AS "A FORTRESS AGAINST POLAND'S APPETITE FOR CONQUEST" PUBLISHED SHOWS AN UNINTERRUPTED LINE OF HEAVILY-ARMED FORTIFICATIONS FACING THE POLISH FRONTIER FROM MEMEL TO MARIENBURG, WITH SIMILARLY STRONG FORTIFICATIONS IN THE SO-CALLED HEILSBERG TRIANGLE.

"Hamburger Tageblatt" says: "East Prussia is a weapon against Warsaw, if the Poles under the pretext of preserving the present status of Danzig should dare to attack East Prussia."—Reuter

ENGLAND BEAT S. AFRICA

DURBAN: June 24.

In the Second Association Football Test match between England and South Africa, England beat South Africa by 8 goals to 2.—Reuter.

Chamberlain Believes In Armed Peace

Confidence In Growing Strength Of Britain

LONDON, June 21.

"Perhaps it is an example of the irony of fate that during the last 12 months, I who so often proclaimed myself a man of peace and have made such strenuous efforts to preserve it have hardly ever been free from anxiety caused by the aggressive action of others, in one or the other part of the world," declared Mr. Chamberlain, addressing an open-air Conservative demonstration at Cadiff.

The Prime Minister continued: "But though no one can set a higher value on peace than I do, I have never failed to realise that in the world as we find it to-day, an unarmed nation has little chance of making its voice heard. When I compare the state of our armed forces and our ability to resist attack as it is to-day, with what it was only a year ago, I feel that we can face the future with calm confidence in our growing strength. Our navy to-day is the most powerful in the world. our army is daily increasing in numbers and efficiency of equipment, and as to the air force, I will give no figures but I can tell you that it has expanded during these 12 months at a rate far beyond expectations; while in quality, its personnel and speed and power of its machines, it is not excelled by the air force of any other country.

CIVIL DEFENCE

Nor do I forget the fourth arm that of civil defence, which has made great progress and is now rapidly organising itself to function smoothly and effectively if any emergency should arise. These mighty armaments threaten no one, but they are available to-day to resist aggression or domination. The agreements we have made and the guarantees we have given to other European Powers have only the same purpose to strengthen the Peace Front and protect the independence of states whose faith in their own security has been shaken by the fate of others.

Yet I repeat once more that our opposition is not to change, for, in the changing world, there must be adujstments from time to time. But what we are resolved to oppose is the use of force to bring about changes which should be determined by discussion and co-operation, and I trust that in spite of all dangerous possibilities which are only too apparent, people who in all countries cry for peace may yet find patience and will to achieve it."

Mr. Chamberlain described the last three years and half as amongst the most difficult and anxious they had passed through since the Great War, and referring to a general election he declared that the date for it must to some extent be governed by the state of the international situation, and refused to be more precise than say that a general election would be forthcoming sometime between now and the autumn next year.—Reuter.

ALL FOR SAKE OF POOR

Nazi Propagandists' Tears For Busmen

BERLIN, June 23.

Speaking to several thousand bus-men at a mass meeting, "because foreign politics concerned the masses", Dr Goebbels declared that Germany's cry for colonies was "for your sake, that you and your children may live".

Germany wanted colonies and raw materials in order that the poor and not the wealthy might live better.—Reuter.

JAPANESE OCCUPY CHUSHAN ISLAND

Blockade Of China Coast Tightened Up

TOKIO, June 24.

The blockade of the China coast has been tightened up by the occupation, by Japanese troops, of Chushan island at the mouth of Hangchow Bay, and opposite to Ningpo, a treaty port, 100 miles south of Shanghai, according to the Domei Agency.—Reuter.

Protest At Geneva Against Cession Of Sanjak To Turkey

GENEVA, June 24.

Criticism regarding the ceding of the Sanjak of Alexandretta to Turkey is understood to have been voiced during the session of the Mandates Commission which concluded examination of the report of the Mandate of Syria and Lebanon. It is stated that the Commission, was not consulted but merely presented with a 'fait accompli.'—Reuter.

NO VIOLENT ATTACK AGAINST SWISS

Nazi Black Guards' Assurance

BERNE, June 24.

The German Government has given assurances that there will be no repetition of violent attacks against Switzerland made recently by the "Schwarze Korps", the organ of the Nazi Black Guards.

The assurance was given in reply to representations by Berne Government The reply says that the German authorities do not approve of statements appearing in the papers.—Reuter.

U. S. A.'S NEW MINISTER IN IRAN

WASHINGTON, June 24.

Mr. Louis G. Dreyfus (Junior) has been nominated by President Roosevelt Minister in Iran. Thus a step is taken towards resumption of normal diplomatic relations which became strained three years ago when the Iranian Minister in Washington was recalled, following a car incident in which he was involved.—Reuter.

Germano-Italian Co-operation In Air Forces Matter

BERLIN, June 24.

General Valle, Italian Under-Secretary for Air, has arrived here for a stay of several days as a guest of Marshal Goering.

Questions regarding co-operation of German and Italian air forces and exchange of technical details will be discussed.—Reuter.

Agreed Line Of Action By Leftists

Amendments To Congress Constitution

BOMBAY, Saturday.

AN AGREED LINE AS REGARDS THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS TO BE MOVED IN THE A. I. C. C. WAS DECIDED UPON AT A MEETING OF THE LEFT CONSOLIDATION COMMITTEE, WHICH MET THIS MORNING AT 'MEHERABAD" UNDER THE PRESIDENTSHIP OF SUBHAS BABU, THE CONVENER OF THE COMMITTEE.

Those who attended the meeting included besides Swami Sahajanand and Prof. Ranga, the co-opted members from the Kisan Sangh, three representatives of the Congress Socialist Party and an equal number from the Communist Party the Royist Group and the Forward Bloc.

The delegates of the Forward Bloc also met this morning at the same place to consider the organisational problems of the Bloc in the provinces.

KING'S GUILD HALL SPEECH CREATES DEEP IMPRESSION

LONDON, June 24.

King's impressive speech at Guild Hall yesterday revealing the royal mission of goodwill has created a deep impression in all quarters.

"The Times" says, the King comes back, bringing from the new world to his island subjects his thoughts of human brotherhood and great tradition of liberty into a world murmurous with international suspicion where liberty is threatened in many places and deried in some.

But the message he brings showing how widespread and how deeply rooted is the common faith in peace and freedom cannot fail to strengthen the spirit of his Statesmen and people in the task that lies before the Empire and to cause that faith to prevail.

For the King's own part he accomplished in an overflowing measure what he himself defined as the object of his journey "to serve the ideals of Commonwealth, to foster its sane and wholesome faith and to show that its headship exists to-day as a potent force for promoting peace and goodwill among mankind."—Reuter.

KING THANKS COMMONS

LONDON: June 23.

His Majesty has sent the House of Commons the following reply to the House's loyal address on the Royal Home-coming:—

"I thank you sincerely for the address and loyal and affectionate greetings on the return of the Queen and myself from our journey in course of which we in turn visited Canada ,the United States and Newfoundland. We shall always remember the wonderful and inspiring welcome we received from our subjects in Canada and Newfoundland and the kindness and genuine friendliness of the people of the United States. We have been greatly touched by the warmth of our reception on our return to this country."—Reuter.

Italian Airforce Chief For Berlin

ROME, June 24.

General Valle, Chief of the Italian Airforce, has left for Berlin to stay there for several days on an invitation from Field Marshal Goering.—Reuter.

Soviet 'Planes Cross Manchu Border

12 Shot Down, Claims Japanese Despatch

TOKIO'S THREAT TO MOSCOW

Britain's Firm Stand Produces Immediate Effect

TOKYO, June 24.

Sixty Soviet planes again crossed the Manchukuo border this morning of which twelve were shot down by Japanese planes, according to a field despatch quoted by the Domei Agency.—Reuter.

Japan's Astounding Demands

List Sent To British Consul-General

TIENTSIN, June 24.

THE JAPANESE SPONSORED PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT HAS SENT A LIST OF DEMANDS TO THE BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL.

Firstly, immediate handing over of Terrorists and Communist elements within the British Concession;

Secondly, co-operation in Japan's currency policy including the prevention of circulation of Chinese national currency notes and assistance in the Transfer of Chinese National Government's silver reserves stored in the Concession;

Thirdly, permission to inspect Chinese banks, exchange shops, and stores in the Concession;

And Fourthly, suppression of all acts, movements, opinions and publications hostile to the Provisional Government.—Reuter.

FOREIGN WOMEN DON'T LEAVE SWATOW

HONGKONG, June 24.

It is now established that British and other foreign women who were preparing to leave Swatow, have changed their minds. Seventy were expected to-day in a Norwegian steamer, but after its arrival it was found that nearly all the passengers were Chinese with only three British and one American women and three children on board.—Reuter.

HALIFAX MEETS SHIGEMITSU

Britons In Tientsin Heartened

TIENTSIN, June 24

The British community is considerably heartened by the report that Lord Halifax specially interviewed Mr. Shigemitsu in connection with the latest indignities inflicted on Britons in Tientsin and it is hoped that this foreshadows a firmer stand.

The Japanese are now reported to have adopted the policy of permitting one Chinese to enter the blockaded areas against four leaving.

The anti-British propaganda campaign continues in full blast by means of newspapers, loudspeakers, wireless, handbills and other methods. The anti-British meeting scheduled for yesterday was not held but the Japanese press announces that Japanese sponsored white Russian Volunteer Corps of three hundred strong made a demonstration against the British Concession.—Reuter

Anti-British Movement Extends

Demonstration Outside Consulate In Tsingtao

SHANGHAI, June 24.

Tsingtao is the latest city to be affected by the anti-British movement in North China.

Anti-British posters have been affixed to all buildings including the British consulate and business houses, while Chinese and Russians are being compelled to participate in mass meeting and processions.

A mass meeting yesterday culminated in a demonstration outside the British consulate.—Reuter.

BRITISH SHIPS MAY ENTER SWATOW

HONGKONG, June 24.

The Japanese at Swatow have agreed on the right of entry into the port for British ships as from noon.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S CLIMB DOWN

HONGKONG, June 24.

The Japanese naval authorities have agreed that British ships have the right of entry from noon to-day into Swatow. It is officially announced that it is now possible for food, passengers, and mail to be landed but not cargo.

This decision will relieve anxiety regarding food situation in Hongkong which threatened to assume serious aspects as Hongkong gets the major part of its perishable foodstuffs through Swatow.—Reuter.

JAPANESE ALLEGATIONS

LONDON, June 23.

In the course of a statement on the Far East in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain said that the House had no doubt seen reports of further indignities to which British nationals had been subjected. Lord Halifax had requested the Japanese Ambassador to see him in reference to these incidents to-day (Cheers).

INTOLERABLE INSULTS.

Asked if he would inform Tokio that these indignities may have serious consequences for Japanese nationals in British territories, Mr Chamberlain declared that he had no doubt Lord Halifax would make it very clear to the Ambassador "what we think of these intolerable insults"

Asked for information about the position at Swatow the Premier said that he had no official information this morning but from reports in the Press it appeared that the Japanese had somewhat withdrawn from the view they had held. Asked in view of the deplorable situation to consider putting retaliatory measures into immediate effect, Mr. Chamberlain replied: "I do not think we have got to that stage yet."

Mr. Chamberlain said that arrangements were being examined for remedying the deficiencies in perishable foodstuffs in the Tientsin Concession where only 10 per cent of the normal daily supplies were now arriving. Ample stocks of non-perishable commodities like flour and rice were at hand.

Japan Warns Russia

Further Raids Will Meet With "Efficient Effective Action"

TOKIO, June 24.

The Japanese army headquarters at Hsingking, in a statement, threatens "efficient effective action", if the Soviet airforce persists in alleged raids.—Reuter.

'RETURNING STOLEN TERRITORY'

German Journal On Cession Of Alexandretta To Turkey

BERLIN, June 24.

The return of Alexandretta to Turkey is described in the "Diplomatische Korrespondenz" as a breach of "status quo" in the Mediterranean and France's "Sacred Mandate Obligations". The newspaper adds, "For the first time since the War, Western Powers have returned stolen territory to its owners but they refuse under every possible subterfuge to restore Germany's colonies".—Reuter.

SATISFY GERMAN COLONIAL DEMAND

LYDENBURG, (Transvaal), June 24.

Compensation for Germany for the loss of South-West Africa and Tanganyika was advocated by Mr. Pirow, Defence Minister, in a speech here.

He reiterated that no lasting peace was conceivable without the unequivocal acknowledgment of German colonial demands with the proviso that, as the return of South-West Africa and Tanganyika was quite impossible, owing to developments there since 1914, a fair compensation for those territories will have to be arranged by negotiation.—Reuter.

GERMANY GETS OIL CONCESSIONS FROM JUGO-SLAVIA

BERLIN, June 24.

A German news agency dispatch, quoting well-informed circles in Belgrade, states that negotiations there have ended in an agreement under which large oil concessions in Jugoslavia are to be exploited by German syndicate.

It is added that the German offer has been accepted after long negotiations.—Reuter.

Balkans To Come Closer?

New Defensive Pact For Active Help In Case Of Aggression

BUCHAREST, June 23.

A new Balkan Defensive Pact, according to an absolutely reliable source, is being prepared by M. Gafencu as President of the Balkan Entente following his recent visit to Ankara and Athens.

The intention of the new Pact will be to extend the Entente by signed obligations on the part of its members, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Turkey and Greece to go to each other's assistance in the event of aggression from any quarter. A pact on these terms would mean that Turkey and Greece would help Yugoslavia, should occasion arise in which she is troubled by the Axis neighbour.

Yugoslavia has made known that she stands at present by the Balkan Entente despite advice from the Axis not to do so. It is therefore suggested here that it would be logical if she adhered to the new Pact.—Reuter.

TURKISH ASSEMBLY EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER

Approval Of Franco-Turkish Agreement

ANKARA, June 24.

The National Assembly unanimously passed a vote of confidence in the Prime Minister, M. Saydam, after official announcement by him in the Assembly of the two Franco Turkish agreements. Turkey takes over Alexandretta on 23rd July.—Reuter.

DEFENCE AGAINST LIKELY STORMS

ANKARA, June. 24.

Prolonged cheers greeted the official announcement by the Prime Minister, M. Saydam, in the National Assembly of the two Franco-Turkish Agreements. Both the accords, said M. Saydam, marked an important turning point in Turkey's history.

He added: "Turkey, France and Britain from only a defence front against storms likely to break in the Balkans, the Mediterranean and the near East.

The Anglo-Turkish and Franco-Turkish mutual assistance pacts are not opposed to the spirit of the Balkan Entente. On the contrary the Agreements strengthen the Balkan Nations' Pact."—Reuter.

RETURN OF SANJAK.

PARIS, June 23.

The text of the Franco-Turkish agreement over the Sanjak of Alexandretta has not been published to-day, but according to a Havas dispatch from Ankara, the withdrawal of French troops from Alexandretta and handing over of the territory are expected to be completed by July 22.

M. Bonnet made a statement that the Franco-Turkish mutual assistance agreement followed exactly the terms of the Anglo-Turkish declaration of May 12—Reuter.

U. S. TAX REVISION BILL

WASHINGTON, June 24.

The House of Representatives has sent the Tax Revision Bill to the White House for President Roosevelt's signature.—Reuter.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Sud 8, 1995
Muslim: Jamad-ul-Avval 7, 1358
Parsi: Deh 23 1308
Hightide: 6-27, 18-27
Lowtide: 0-6, 12-24
Sunrise: 6h. 3m.
Sunset: 7h. 19m.

Czech Screen epic "Janosik" in aid of cause of China and Czechoslovakia, Eros Theatre, 10 a.m.

Babu Rajendra Prasad will hoist the National Flag at the A.I.C.C. grounds at 8 a.m.

The All-India Congress Committee will meet 2 p.m.

The Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari will address a prohibition meeting at the C. J. Hall at 6-30 p.m. Sardar Patel will preside

HAJ COMMITTEE.

The Bombay Port Haj Committee will meet at the Haj Committee office at 4-45 p.m. on Tuesday the 27th instant.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY

The following donations have been received towards the Endowment Fund of the Society's Shet Dharamsey Govindji Thackersey High School.

Rao Saheb R. J. Bhide Rs. 101
Marwadi Chamber of Commerce Rs. 50

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Self-Reliance and Interdependence" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, on Sunday evening at 6-15. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

NATIONAL KANNADA EDUCATION SOCIETY

The inaugural function of the Society's Kanadda Primary School will take place to-day (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m. at the Napoo Hall, Matunga (G.I.P.)

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister to the Government of Bombay, will preside on the occasion.

HINDI LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Hindi Vidyapeeth, Rastra-Bhasha Pracharak Mandal and Chikitsak Samooha past students Association, Professor Prabhakar Machwe, M.A. Sahitya Ratna will deliver a lecture in Hindi on "Hindi and Marathi Sahitya" in the Chikitsak Samooha High School, Kandewady at 9-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday), Dr. Motichand will preside.

TO-DAY'S JASHAN GATHERING

The Jashan ceremony and dinner will be performed by the Zoroastrian Friends' Union to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Allbless Bag (Mill side verandah), Girgaum under the chairmanship of Dr. Minoo K. Bilpodiwala. Mr. Cowashard S. Dalal, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer will acquaint the gathering of the annual events. The Raj day will be fixed for the late Sir Nowroji B. Saklatvala K.B.E. C.I.E. the prominent industrial magnate of Bombay.

SAWANT WADI STATE MARATHA STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

A public meeting of all the leading workers and the representatives of the various Associations of the Sawantwadi State subjects and their sympathisers residing in Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday), at 6-0 p.m. at the office of Sawantwadi State Maratha Students' Association (Kamgar Special Classes, 13-31, Currey Road, Bombay, 13) to consider the celebration of the said Anniversary which falls on the 4th July on a grand scale

SARASWAT UNION (BOMBAY NORTH)

The monthly social gathering of the Union will be held in the Waumalli Hall, Dadar (B.B. and C.I. Ry.) at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday). Mrs. Kamalabai Tombat will entertain the gathering with vocal music and Miss Uma Maitra with a dance. The Union will be "At Home" to the gathering.

FLAG SALUTATION AT AMBOVLI

There will be a Flag Salutation ceremony to-day (Sunday), at Ambovli at 8 a.m.

MEHTA MISSING WITH CASH

Shantilal Mulchand, a Mehta, was given a cheque of Rs. 20,000 by his employers at Thakurdwar to cash. He has it is stated, not returned to the pedhi and the police are making enquiries.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

MINERVA—"One Fatal Night" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee today at 1-45 p.m

KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 1-45 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 1-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.

BANDRA TALKIES—"May Time" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"Sant Tukaram" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"Devata" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m

PLAZA—"Raja Gopichand" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 1-45 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Wuthering Heights" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Trouble Brewing" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Bari-Didi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.

SUPER—"Leather Face" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-15 p.m.

EROS—"Let Us Live' Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Maya Bazar" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee today at 2 p.m.

NEW EMPIRE—"The Oklahoma Kid" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-30 p.m.

DIAMOND—"Thunder" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.

C. R. TO SPEAK ON PROHIBITION TO-DAY

Under the auspices of the Prohibition Propaganda Board a public meeting will be held at the Sir C. J. Hall to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. when Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel will preside and the Hon'ble Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Prime Minister of Madras, will speak on "Prohibition—Why and How."

Flag Salutation

IN "F" WARD

Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee "The monthly national flag salutation" will be held to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at Ganesh Maidan, Ganesh Gally Lalbaug. Com. Zahir will unfurl the flag. When Messrs Jhinabhai P. Joshi, M.L.A. S.S. Batliwala G. A. Todankar, S. G. Patkar, S. G. Tambitkar and other prominent congressmen will speak.

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The adjourned ordinary meeting of the Council of management of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's office Parel, Poibavdi.

"B" WARD

Under the auspices of "B" Ward District Congress Committee there will be a monthly flag salutation at Barbhai Maholla to-day (Sunday), at 8-0 p.m.

ASSEMBLY OF BAHA'IS

A public meeting will be held at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, Bombay, to-day (Sunday), at 7 p.m. when Mr. Sarosh S. Najmi will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Nagato Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on 24th June, and is expected to arrive here on or about 19th July.

GOMANTAK HINDU VIDYARTHI MANDAL

It is proposed to start 'Free Coaching Class' for the benefit of the Goan matriculation students from 10th July. Tuition will be given in the following subjects:—

English, Marathi, Sanskrit, French, Mathematics and Science.

The periods will be arranged in the evening every day, except on Sunday and public holidays.

The class is mainly meant for the Goan Hindu Students.

'A limited number of non-Goan students may also be admitted.'

TO-DAY'S CONGRESS FUNCTIONS

There will be Flag Salutation at the Gowalia Tank Maidan at 8 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) by Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress.

The Working Committee of the Congress will meet at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Birla House, Mount Pleasant Road.

The A.I.C.C. will resume its sitting at 1 p.m. (S.T.) in the A.I.C.C. Pandal at the Gowalia Tank Maidan.

The visitors' tickets of the A.I.C.C. meeting will be available at the windows from 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Pandal.

Volunteers invited to take part in the Flag Salutation ceremony are requested to be present at the Gowalia Tank Maidan at 7 a.m. (S.T.) precisely.

VISIT TO KHADI BHANDAR

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, will pay a visit to the Khadi Bhandar Kalbadevi Road, to-morrow (Monday) at 1 p.m. (S.T.).

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Prof. R. Pratapgiri M. A. will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Samaj, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

The annual general meeting of the Sabha will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4-15 p.m. at the South Indian Education Society's School Premises Matunga. G.I.P.

HINDU DEEN DAYA SANGH

The Fourteenth Annual General Meeting of the members of the Sangh will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Social Service League Hall, Parel Settlement, near the Venus Cinema, Chinchpokli.

ARYA SAMAJ MANDIR

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), when Swami Chidanandji will deliver a lecture on Vedic Culture in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi).

KURAN SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society a public lecture will be delivered on Kuran and its teachings every Sunday in the premises of Anjum-e-Islam High School near Boribunder Station, from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.).

PUBLIC DEBATE AT DADAR

There will be a public debate to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. at the King George English School, Hindu Colony, Dadar, when Mr. Mukand Rajadhyax will move that "War is necessary for Human Progress" and Mr. S. D. Acharya will oppose. Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar, will preside.

"DISCOURSE ON COSMOGENESIS"

At the Hall on the third floor of Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel Street, to-morrow (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivalla, advocate, will give his third discourse on Cosmogenesis "Work of Ardibehsht Amshashpand in the Universe" All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

NORTH KANARA GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMAN SANGH

The N. K. G. S. B. Sangh will be At Home to the students of the community who have been declared successful at the various examinations held this year. The function will be held at 'Wagle Memorial Hall', Chikitsak Samooha High School, Kandewadi Cross Lane, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m.

ISMAILIA STUDENTS' EDUCATION SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Society, the Annual Garlanding Function to congratulate the successful Ismaili students at the various University and College Examinations will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Recreation Club Hall at Kandi Mohalla, Jail Road, Bombay 9. Mr. Hooseinally M. Rahimtoola, will preside

KAVYAGAYANA IN KANNADA

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay, there will be a programme of Kannada Kavyagayana by Mr. D. R. Bendre, the well-known Kannada poet and writer to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. at Tambe Hall, Marzban Bungalow, near Palonji Sojpal building, Portuguese Church Dadar (B.B. and C.I.).

Nawab Of Radhanpur Returns Home From Bombay

(From A Correspondent).

BOMBAY: Saturday.

H.H. the Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur, who was on a short visit to Bombay, is returning to his State to-day. His Highness has had a busy time in Bombay, meeting prominent people and discussing the live and important problems of the day concerning the progress and improvement of his State and the well-being of his subjects.

Since the majority of his subjects are agriculturists, His Highness fully realizes that the great and immediate need of his people lies in economic uplift.

Being of a philanthropic disposition he has donated liberally to various deserving causes like the Lady Linlithgow Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, the Sadiguni Mosque at Delhi and numerous other educational institutions.

PRAJA MANDAL WORKERS ARRESTED IN SIROHI

(From A Correspondent.)

According to a Sirohi message, Sjts. Dhanraj Tated and Rupraj Singhi, two active Praja Mandal workers, were arrested and released on bail.

ALL-INDIA CRIMINAL TRIBES CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

The Committee will meet at the A.I.C.C. Pandal to-day (Sunday) an hour before the A.I.C.C. meets. Passes to enter the pandal will be given to members by the secretaries of the B.P.C.C. at the Congress House.

W. I. A. A. AND A. I. C. C. SESSION.

At the request of Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the W.I.A.A. have posted Road Patrols and Car Park Attendants at Gowalia Tank Maidan to handle the numerous cars which will bring members to the All-India Congress Committee's sessions this week-end.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

An Ordinary General Meeting of the members and sympathisers of the Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office, Chowna House, Sleater Road, Bombay 7, to pass the draft amendments to the Rules of the Association which have been recommended by the Governing Council.

"FORWARD BLOC" MEETING TO-MORROW.

A Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at Azad Maidan (Cruikshank Road) when Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose will speak on the Message and Mission of the 'Forward Bloc'. Sirdar Sardulsingh, ex-Member, Congress Working Committee, will preside and Sjt. Narendra Deoji, Swami Shahjanand and Mr. Ruiker and others will speak. Loud Speakers will be installed and special enclosure will be reserved for ladies.

KING'S CIRCLE FREE DISPENSARY

A farewell will be given to Mr. A. Sattanathan, M.A., Founder and President of the Committee of Management of the King's Circle Free Dispensary, Matunga, on the eve of his transfer to Calcutta, to-day (Sunday), at the Byramjee Hall, Matunga, (G.I.P.) at 4 p.m

REGAL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Britain's No. 1 Comedian—

★ GEORGE FORMBY

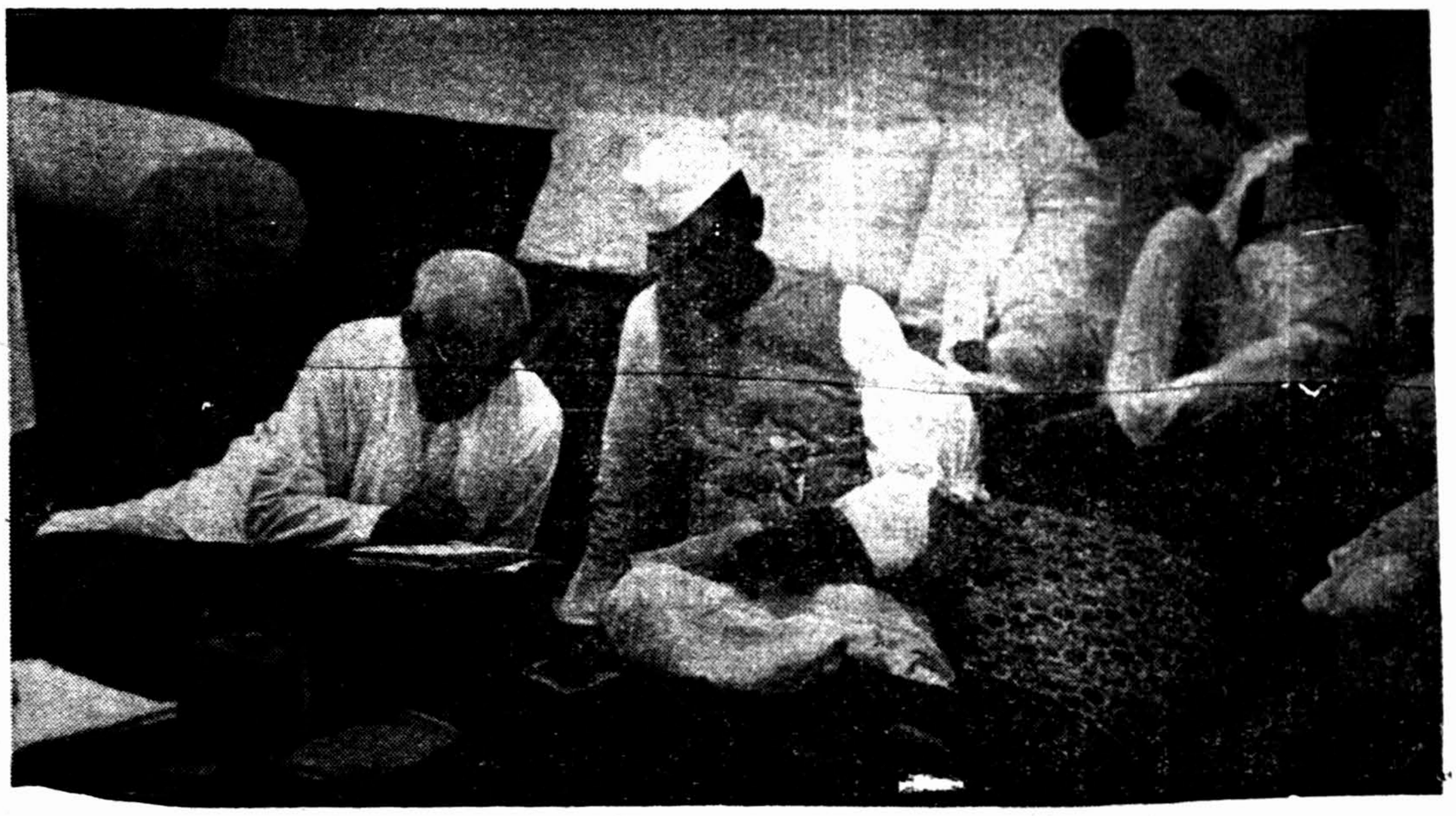
at the best of his form with new WIT, new THRILLS, new SONGS!

"TROUBLE BREWING"

EXTRA

"BRITAIN & PEACE"

The Vivid Story behind the CRISIS!



Dr. Pattabhi consulting Rajen Babu on a draft resolution.

March Forward To Independence

President's Call To All Congressmen

UNITY OF ACTION TO FACE CRISIS

Fight Disruption And Make Congress Instrument Of People's Will

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Colourful scenes were witnessed when the A.I.C.C. opened its deliberations in the spacious pandal at Gowalia Tank at 2 p.m. on Saturday. Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Congress, was in the Chair.

The visitors galleries were packed to capacity. "Desh Sevikas" in saffron-coloured saries and volunteers maintained order in the pandal.

In an atmosphere of hushed silence, the proceedings started with the singing of the "Vande-Mataram."

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Congress, in a moving and ringing tone made a statement on behalf of the Working Committee.

TEXT OF STATEMENT

The following is the full text of the statement:—

The Working Committee have been entrusted with the task of guiding the Congress organisation and the country at a time of peculiar difficulty, when the international situation is continually on the verge of crisis and many of our national problems have also reached a grave and critical stage. The responsibility which the Committee have to shoulder is thus heavy, and recent events, and the circumstances under which the Committee came into existence, add to that responsibility. The crises that overhang the world and India demand from us unity of action, the sinking of petty differences, the co-operation of all those who care for the independence of India, and the maintenance of the Congress as a strong and disciplined organisation. At such a time the Executive of the Congress can only function effectively and advance the cause of Indian freedom, if it has the full confidence of the All-India Congress Committee and the goodwill of Congressmen and the country. It is the earnest desire of the Working Committee to have that confidence and goodwill land to serve the country by preparing it for the great struggles that loom ahead.

DISRUPTIVE FORCES

Unfortunately forces of disintegration are at work in the Congress and domestic faction and internal conflict absorb much of our attention and weaken our movement. In this hour of threatening peril, it is the duty of all those who care for a free and united India to combat these forces of disruption and endeavour to put an end to internal conflict so that all the vital elements in the Congress and the country might pull together for the common good. It is with this object in view that the Working Committee approach their task and they claim the willing co-operation of all Congressmen in it

INDIA AND WAR

The danger of world war is ever present and it might materialise in the course of months. This would be a disaster to the world, but if unfortunately war comes, attempts are likely to be made to involve India in it. Already the British Government have taken some steps to this end in India, and the proposed amendment of the Government of India Act prepares the ground for further action by concentrating all power, in the event of war, in the hands of the Central Government. This Government is only an agent of the British Government and is in no way responsible to the people of India. Such a war will thus be of vital concern to India and there is grave danger of our being exploited for imperialist purposes. We must therefore be ready to meet the crisis and to resist all attempts to drag us into war, and thus give effect to the oft-declared policy of Congress.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

But apart from international happenings, the national problems that we have to face are of the gravest import, and the position of our countrymen overseas is rapidly becoming intolerable. In Burma, they have suffered already greatly; in Ceylon steps are being taken which will do injustice and injury to thousands of Indians; in the Belgian Congo Indian Merchants are being harassed and persecuted; in East Africa the policy of discriminating against our countrymen, to their grave disadvantage, continues to be pursued. In South Africa the Government of the Union are deliberately committing a breach of solemn agreements and endeavouring to humiliate our people by segregating them, and a situation which may lead to passive resistance by our countrymen there is developing.

GANGSTERISM IN STATES

In Indian States there has been a marked deterioration of the situation and many of the Rulers or their advisers have pursued a policy of intensive repression and, in some cases, of unabashed gangsterism against their people. In Orissa and Kathiawar and elsewhere tragedies and inhumanities have occurred, in which many persons have been done to death and thousands have become refugees and homeless wanderers. The Working Committee realise fully that the struggle in the States is a vital part of the larger struggle for Indian freedom and cannot be dissociated from it. The Committee are guided by the resolution of the Tripuri Congress and will seek to give effect to it in so far as they can. But the Committee are convinced that the burden of the struggle must inevitably fall on the people of the States and they cannot advance without developing self-reliance and strength.

A SIGNIFICANT FEATURE

A significant feature of the States' struggle has been the part played by the representatives of the British Government. The paramount power has in many cases thrown the weight of its influence on the side of the misgovernment of the rulers and has itself taken part in the repression of the people. This policy of the British Government has demonstrated still further the dangers in the scheme of Federation which the Congress has completely rejected. Although Federation is not a live issue at present, it is possible that attempts might still be made to impose it on India. Such an imposition, if it comes must be combatted and the country must be prepared for it

MARCH TO INDEPENDENCE

The general policy of the British Government in India continues to flout Indian opinion and to further British vested interests at the expense of the peasant and of Indian industry. As a recent instance of this may be mentioned the imposition of the Indo-British Pact in the face of an overwhelming vote of the Central Legislature against it.

Conditions in India have reached a stage of stalemate which is detrimental to the progress of the country, and deterioration is inevitable unless a rapid advance is made. We cannot merely wait for the British Government to impose Federation, so that we might combat it and thereby seek to reach our objective. It is necessary for us to devise means to do so apart from any action taken by the British Government. In the opinon of the Working Committee the situation in the world and in India urgently demands, in the interests of our people as well as of world peace and freedom, that Indian independence be recognised and steps be taken to establish it.

The Provincial Governments have to-day to face many serious problems which require for their solution the United strength and wisdom of all of us. In some provinces communalism and sectarianism have increased and have resulted in riots and bloodshed, and in intolerance and bitterness of feeling. The Working Committee have noted this deterioration with distress for they realise that such conflicts and divisions are barriers to all progress. They are keenly anxious to do all in their power, in co-operation with Congressmen and all others, to root out the causes of communal disharmony

CONFLICT WITHIN

There are thus all these and

(Continued on Page 20).

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

ART NEEDS ARTISTIC VISION

By D. G. VYAS

ART IS INSEPARABLE FROM LIFE — PERCEPTION OF ART NEEDS ARTISTIC VISION — ROYAL ACADEMY AND INDIAN ART — INDIA'S TERMS FOR CO-OPERATION — NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE AND ART — ARCHITECTURE CANNOT BE EXCLUDED — MR. SATYAMURTI ON ART IN THE FILM.

Where is art? This is an important question to which the person who has realised the truth of art will immediately reply that art is all pervading. It is not obtrusive to negligent and scornful eyes. Art is the most certain mode of expression which mankind possesses and is independent of literary or scientific achievements of a nation. Humanity in every stage of its development has consciously or unconsciously utilised art as a vehicle of culture.

Insularity Of Art

Art is something not detached or distinct from life. Its insularity degenerates into luxury which is the monopoly of a few favoured by fortune. Art has vitalised religion, has been used by the rich as a means of delectation and has been in recent years fawning upon politics in some countries of Europe, but it has never neglected the poor. Art, irrespective of the attitude of mankind towards it, has fully justified its 'raison d'etre' and faithfully discharged its function.

Artistic Vision

The unmistakable presence of art is almost microscopic to the eye which is not trained to perceive it. The philistine has not cultivated the artistic vision, the cynic, even if he has done so, ignores art and the dilettante misses the spirit of art because he is satisfied by a superficial glance at it. Cultural impoverishment is the inevitable lot of a nation whose vision is not captivated by the beauty of art.

India Had It

Ancient India had a refined aesthetic sense and developed art as a precious national heritage. The tottering vestiges of its pristine culture profusely reflect the splendour of art. Extant visual art-forms and works of plastic arts emit the aroma of flowers that had blossomed in the congenial atmosphere of freedom that India had vouchsafed to art.

Indian Fountain inside the Sir Lallubhai Samaldas Mehta Garden at Andheri, erected on an artificial rock. The fountain, which is in the shape the bust of Shiva, with Ganga or the Ganges entwined in the matted hair of his head, has been designed by and executed under the direction of Syt. Sris Chandra Chatterji.
(By Courtesy of Mr. Jayotindra L. Mehta)

This gateway to the Sir Lallubhai Samaldas Mehta Garden at Andheri is in the form of a Makara Torana, symbolising the Ocean. It was designed by Syt. Sris Chandra Chatterji, the well-known Bengali Architect, who is now in Bombay.
(By Courtesy of Mr. Jyotindra L. Mehta.)

Art Not Wanted

The argument that India should do away with art in the critical moment of its political dependence is sheer sophistry and is a faithful commentary on the system of education which has neglected to awaken the art-consciousness of those who claim themselves to be educated. Besides being a great cultural asset art is capable of facilitating the solution of the economic problem of India provided it is judiciously evaluated and exploited.

Indian Traditions

Art is the distinguishing feature of a nation. India can proudly claim that distinction. It is a matter of regret that the movement for the national reconstruction eschews the country's irrevocable and inviolable traditions of art. The scheme for the industrial regeneration of India should focus its attention on the necessity of amelioration of the economic condition of the producers of artistic handicrafts and untrained exponents of the traditional fine arts. Salvation of India will be accelerated by the supereminence of its art.

Art Indispensable

India craves for art in order to satisfy its cultural needs. Apathy to art will disintegrate its cultural life and will militate against the aspirations of India for the economic and political independence. Movements, which aim at the economic reorganisation of rural India but ignore art, have deplorably failed to appraise and appreciate the artistic achievements and needs of the latter. Art must be in the vanguard of every movement of nation-building.

Fundamental Unity

The expression of art is universal and eternal. The language of art, which is international, delivers the message of oneness and indivisibility of mankind. The fundamental unity of Indian arts, despite their diverse provincial forms, is distinctive of the unity of the Indian nation, but is in the grave danger of being disrupted by the cataclysmic influx of modern fads and fashions of art.

Culture And Art

Contribution by art to the culture of India is enormous but not difficult to estimate. Culture is neither a synonym nor a sequence of literacy. Rural India is uneducated, but it is not uncultured because it is devoted to art. The culture of India is independent of provincial distinctions. Linguistically divided India is artistically united India

India Without Art

India is a great art-producing country and has achieved a rare synthesis of art and industry. Art being the essence of Indian life has survived apathy by the State in modern times. The protagonists of different movements, who have been ignoring art, are not able to visualise what the future India, divested of art, would be like. Will they, therefore, consider and seek a reply to the question "What is not art in India?"

Wrong Direction

The love of the Royal Academy of Art for Indian art has found

(Continued On Page 32)

Call For Unity In Action

(Continued from Page 24).

many other vital problems which face the country, and it is clear that the Congress can only tackle them effectively if its own house is in order. At present there is conflict within the Congress which disables us and the growth in the power of the Congress has led to undesirable practices and the entry of many fictitious names in our rolls, which weaken the organisation. Even within the organisation disruptive and anti-Congress elements have found place. The first and most urgent problem for the Congress is therefore to purify the organisation and make it a disciplined and effective instrument of the people's will. The Congress has been built up as a fighting organisation and it has functioned as such on many occasions in the struggle for India's freedom. The future has greater struggles for us, and if we allow the organisation to weaken or to lose itself in petty faction, we would be unworthy of the trust reposed in us.

With the object of tightening up the Congress organisation attempts have been made to amend the constitution. The Tripuri Congress gave special authority to the A.-I.C.C. for this purpose and recommendations to this effect will be considered by the A.-I.C.C. It is clear, however, that the object aimed at cannot be achieved by mechanical means only; it requires an earnest and joint endeavour by all Congressmen. The Working Committee trust that it will be in this spirit that all the members of the A.-I.C.C. will consider this question.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

Among the recommendations made by the Constitution Sub-Committee was the addition of some words to Article V(c) of the Constitution so that the rule applying to communal organisations might also be applied to other anti-national organisations. The Working Committee agreed with this recommendation and indeed, as worded, it cannot be objected to. It is the inherent right of an organisation to protect itself in this way against rival organisations and disruptive forces. Nevertheless the Committee have decided not to press for this change before the A.-I.C.C. They have come to this decision as it is their desire to avoid, as far as possible, any misapprehension in the minds of members of the A.-I.C.C. and others, so that the changes in the constitution might be considered and passed in a spirit of goodwill.

UNJUSTIFIED FEAR

It appeared to the Working Committee that there was a fear in the minds of some Congressmen that the proposed change in Article V(c) was intended to be used to penalise opinions or to suppress organisations. This fear was entirely unjustified. The Congress stands for freedom of opinion and the right to express it When, however, any organisation is continually being attacked and run down by another organisation, it is improper for the same person to be a member of the executives of both the organisations This produces not only conflict between the organisations but continuous internal conflict within them. It was with a view to avoid this and thus to have greater harmony even between the organisations that the amendment to Article V(c) was suggested. But in view of the suspicions that some members have, the Working Committee have decided not to press for the change in the A.-I.C.C. They desire that the constitution, as amended, should be worked with the goodwill and co-operation of all concerned.

INTERNAL DISCIPLINE

It is clear, however, that the difficulties that confront us today must be met and overcome if we are to function effectively. Every member of the Congress must realise that by saying or doing anything to bring the Congress into disrepute or to weaken its prestige and influence, he is doing injury to the national cause. No organisation can approve of such activities on the part of any of its members. There have been in the past many instances where Congressmen, and even those occupying prominent positions in the organisation, have not hesitated to speak or act in a manner which is contrary to all discipline and which has injured the great organisation itself of which they claim to be loyal members. If such indiscipline and disruptive tendencies continue, the Congress will inevitably be reduced to impotence. They have to be checked. The surest way of checking them is for each Congressman to realise his responsibility and to appreciate that in these days of difficulty he must on no account encourage disruption within the Congress. In the event of individual Congressman deliberately discrediting the Congress and promoting indiscipline, it becomes inevitable for disciplinary action to be taken against him in the interests of the organisation and the cause.

The Working Committee earnestly trust that every Congressman will give his co-operation in solving the great problems before the country and in making the Congress a fit instrument for the service of the nation. They hope that a joint endeavour will be made to lessen the spirit of faction within the Congress and in the country, so that in the trials to come the Congress may be fully prepared to carry India's cause to a successful conclusion.

Sjt. SHANTARAM

THE GREAT PRABHAT—CHIEF

yesterday introduced you all

THE MAN WHO FOUND GOD FOR MEN!

Sant Tulsidas

(Marathi Musical)

Starring:—

V. PAGNIS, VASANTI Leela Chitnis, K. Datey, Ram Marathey, Ram Apte, B. Sohoni, Dixit etc.,

Direction

JAYANT DESAI

Shree RANJIT introduces this GREAT SOUL WHOSE POETRY GAVE INDIA Their REAL GOD in their own LANGUAGE!

Music by:

JNAN DUTT AND V. PAGNIS

Time

4, 7, & 10

Sat. Sun. & Holidays at 1 P. M.

Tuesday Being Ashadhi Ekadashi Matinee at 1-30 p.m.

Drawing Crowds at

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

NEXT SATURDAY From 1st of July

★ From INDIA'S GREATEST DIRECTOR: MR. DEVKI BOSE

★ From INDIA'S GREATEST STUDIO:

NEW THEATRES (Calcutta) ..COMES...

The GREATEST PICTURE

THE

Snake-Charmer

("SAPERA")

with GREATEST STARS:

KANAN BALA,

PAHARI, NAWAB, MENAKA, PRITHVIRAJ & K. C. DEY

with

The BEST MUSIC By Mr. R. C. BORAL

NEXT SATURDAY AT

KRISHNA

TALKIES

DUBASH THEATRE

SEVENTH WEEK!

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

TO-DAY & TUESDAY MATINEE AT 1-45 P.M.

Majestic

HUNS PICTURES'

"A BOTTLE OF BRANDY"

Famous Congressman Sjt. ABUL KALAM AZAD has written the dialogues of this great picture

Bengal Film's Social Mystery drama.

"ONE FATAL NIGHT"

Directed by MODHU BOSE

Featuring: ZARINA KHATUN, MAYADEVI (Bombay Talkies-fame) and D. BHATTACHARYA.

Running at

MINERVA

DAILY 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 1-45

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Songs from Screen. 8-25 Instrumental Hits. 8-35 Cloudy Horizon. 9 Karunasagar. 9-10 Sarod solo. 9-20 Bai Gangubai. 9-50 Water Cups, Gat in Bibhas. 10 H. Khan Mastana. 10-15 Orchestral Melodies. 10-30 Gujarati Songs. 10-50 Bhairvin on Sarangi by Hamid Hussain. 11 Chitrapat Sangit. 11-15 Readings from Marathi Books by Manohar Deshpande. 11-25 Purshottam Solankurker. 11-45 Shahnai. 12 H. Khan Mastana. 12-15 p.m. Ebrahim. 12-25 Bahar Combinations. 12-35 Deskar on Sitar. 12-45 Vinayak Rao Patwardhan of Poona. 1-30 Music. 3-30 All Children's Hour. 6 Nisar Ahmed. 6-15 Mammu Khan. 6-25 Master Vasant Amrit. 6-55 Tanki on Violin. 7 Purshottam Solankurker. 7-25 Sarinda Solo. 7-35 Nisar Ahmed. 7-45 Week in Sport by Talyarkhan. 8 Yaman Swaha play in Marathi, by Shivram S. Kashikar. 8-15 Radio Orchestra. 8-30 Vinayak Rao Patwardhan. 8-55 Local news and announcements. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-30 News in English. 9-35 Book review by Dr. M. Damodaram (from Madras). 9-50 L'Association Artistique D'Concerts Colonne.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 and 6 to 9-35 As in Bombay 1. 9-35 H. Khan Mastana. 9-50 D. Amel. 10-10 Gangubai of Hubli.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Subah ke Rag. 7-40 Ram Chandra Kushaba Gulaoni. 8 Benazirbai of Jaipur. 8-20 Bhairvin. 8-35 Aziz. 8-45 For Young Listeners. 9-30 Muhammad Shafi. 9-45 Woman's World. 10-30 Gilbert and Sullivan. 11 Scrapbook for 1900.

12 Noon Favourite Old and New. 1 p.m. Classical music. 6 Ram Chandra Kushaba Gulaoni. 6-20 Kumari Ashima Banerji. 3-30 Muhammad Shafi. 6-45 Updesh Sangeet. 7 Aziz. 7-5 Benazirbai of Jaipur. 7-15 Kumari Ashima Banerji. 7-20 Next Week's Programmes. 7-30 Muhammad Shafi. 7-45 For Villagers. 8-30 Ram Chandra Kushaba Gulaoni. 8-35 Benazirbai of Jaipur. 8-40 Instrumental Trio. 8-45 Muhammad Shafi. 8-50 Kumari Ashima Banerji. 8-55 Aziz. 9-35 New Books, review from Madras). 9-50 Orchestral Interlude. 9-55 Ram Chandra Kushaba Gulaoni. 10-15 Benazirbai of Jaipur.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. to 12 noon and 12 noon to 2 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6 p.m. Benazirbai of Jaipur. 6-20 Aziz. 6-30 Ram Chandra Kushaba Gulaoni. 6-40 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 6-45 Muhammad Shafi. 7 to 7-45 As in Delhi 1. 7-45 Folk songs. 7-55 Sitar recital. 8-5 Ram Chandra Kushaba Gulaoni. 8-20 Des Des ki Boli. 8-30 to 9-45 As in Delhi 1. 9-35 Centenary of Maharaja Ranjit Singh (from Lahore). 9-50 Thistledown.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. to 12 noon and 12 noon to 2 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6 p.m. to 7-45 As in Delhi 1. 7-45 to 8-30 As in Delhi 2. 8-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6 p.m. Ali Baksh of Kasur. 6-20 Hasani of Patiala. 6-35 K. L. Saigal. 6-45 Ali Baksh. 7-5 Hasani. 7-20 Next Week's Programmes. 7-25 Ali Baksh. 7-45 For Countryside. 8-15 Lady Health Visitor (Hindustani). 8-30 Hasani. 8-40 European music. 9-35 Centenary of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

Peshawar—Programme

(Broadcasts on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.).

Trichy Programme

397 metres (753 kc/s)

2 p.m. Instrumental Medley. 6 For Villages. 6-30 Tamil Vedas. 6-45 Engal Tapal Petti. 7 On Land, Sea and Air, interview in Tamil with Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya. 7-15 Monologues in Melody. 7-30 Ajamila Upakyanam (Tamil). 8-30 Chembai Vaidyanatha Bhagavatar: Vocal. 8-45 Veena recital.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

8-30 a.m. Rain songs 9-10 Purna Chakravarty 9-25 Ashit Mukherjee 9-45 Radharani 10-5 Music Lesson 10-45 Stage and Screen 11-0 News in English 11-6 Morning Music 6-0 Bells of St. Margaret's Westminster Church Service. 7-20 Pankaj Kumar Ganguli 7-40 Ardhendu Ghose 7-50 Smriti-Marmar 9-0 Novelty programme 9-30 New Light Symphony Orchestra 9-45 Music of other countries

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

8-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. As in Calcuttae. I.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

6-0 to 9-0 As in Calcutta I 9-0 Selection.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Kumari Kirtan Party 6-10 Mohammad Hussain 6-30 Bhajans 6-45 Krishnabai of Allahabad 7-5 Kumari Kirtan Party 7-15 Pankharyan 7-25 Mohammad Hussain 7-45 Krishnabai 8-0 for Women 8-40 Ghazals 9-35 New Books review (from Madras) 9-50 Kumari Kirtan Party 10-0 Thumri and Dadra 10-15 Tan Paltas 10-30 Sawan 10-45 Close down.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. S. Viswanathan: Vocal 5-30 Shrimatis M Kalpakam & M Kamala: Vocal 6-30 Carnatic Orchestra 6-40 M S Selbapillai Ayyangar: Vocal 7-30 Seetha in Garden of Asoka 8-30 M S Ayyangar: Vocal 8-55 Prof. Venkateswara 9-30 Recorded interlude 9-35 New Books 9-50 Prof Venkateswara: Swarageth.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 9-50 as in Madras I 9-50 Miss Choralis: Lizt

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 Cards on Table 7-45 Round Britain 8-30 Tom Jenkins and Grand Hotel East-Bourne, Orchestra 9-0 Children's service 9-30 News 9-50 Sports talk 10-0 Sandy Macpherson

DEVIKA RANI

In the most Emotional Role of her Glorious Screen Career

In

BOMBAY TALKIES'

FORTHCOMING RELEASE.

DURGA

AN ABSORBING DRAMA OF MODERN LIFE

with

RAMA SHUKUL

HANSA

VISHNUPANT AUNDHKAR

V. H. DESAI

MUMTAZ ALI

P. F. PITHAWALA

SAROJ BORKAR

ON SATURDAY 1ST JULY AT ROXY

AROUND THE COURTS

The Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment to-day in the case in which Tymurjan Aga Jan Kachar was charged with cheating General Motors Ltd. It was alleged the accused bought a motor car on hire purchase system for Rs. 9,000 and gave a cheque for Rs. 1,431. He represented himself as a prince of Bansada. It was found afterwards that the accused had bought the car under false pretexts and was arrested at Bhopal and brought to Bombay. After a protracted trial the Chief Presidency Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to four months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default four months further imprisonment.

Satta Raids And Arrests

Abdul Gani Natho and thirteen others were arrested by the Pal-ton Road Police on Friday last in a raid carried out by them at Patra Chawl of Sabdo Sidik Road.

It was stated by the Police that several satta chits and marked coins were found at the place during the raid.

Another man was arrested by the Agripada Police in a raid carried out by them in a building at Haines Road.

All the accused were placed before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon Court, and were ordered to be released on bail.

Unauthorized Collection Of Funds

The Bombay City Police have arrested Rajsham Pyarelal, in connection with collecting funds for Hyderabad Satyagraha for which he held no authority. The accused was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate today and remanded pending further investigations.

STOP PRESS

Film of the Historic

52

Fifty-Second

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

(TRIPURI)

WILL BE SHOWN FOR THE FIRST TIME

In Bombay

From TO-DAY

(Along With The Film

"MILL or MAZDUR")

At Every Show

THOSE WHO COULD NOT GET AN OPPORTUNITY TO GO TO TRIPURI will be enabled to see in this TOPICAL

Its Full Views

And

PROCEEDINGS

IMPERIAL

Cinema, Lamington Road.

19 NINETEENTH GLORIOUS WEEK AND THE LAST.....

New Theatres' Screen Hit

"DUSHMAN"

Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.

Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-45 p.m.

KRISHNA

DETECTIVE COMPETITION

In this Competition you are asked to use your detective faculties to outwit the Criminal's ingenuity in disguising himself or herself to escape from your clutches. If you succeed in catching all of them without making any mistake the FIRST PRIZE is yours—and you know it is not a small amount.

In the two series of pictures those marked A.B.C. . . . . are the criminals. They are shown in their disguises in the series numbered 1. 2. 3. . . . . Man may disguise himself as a woman or 'vice versa'. The faces are shown in almost the same position. They may be slightly lowered or raised but not turned sideways. You have to use your brains to penetrate through their disguises and pick out the criminals.

For instance, the woman shown in the illustration marked "H" has disguised herself by putting on a man's dress as illustrated in No. 8. Therefore, we put No. 8 against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday, 28th June, 1939, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries may be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 28th June, 1939, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case any entrance fee or money sent with entrance

CLOSING DATE

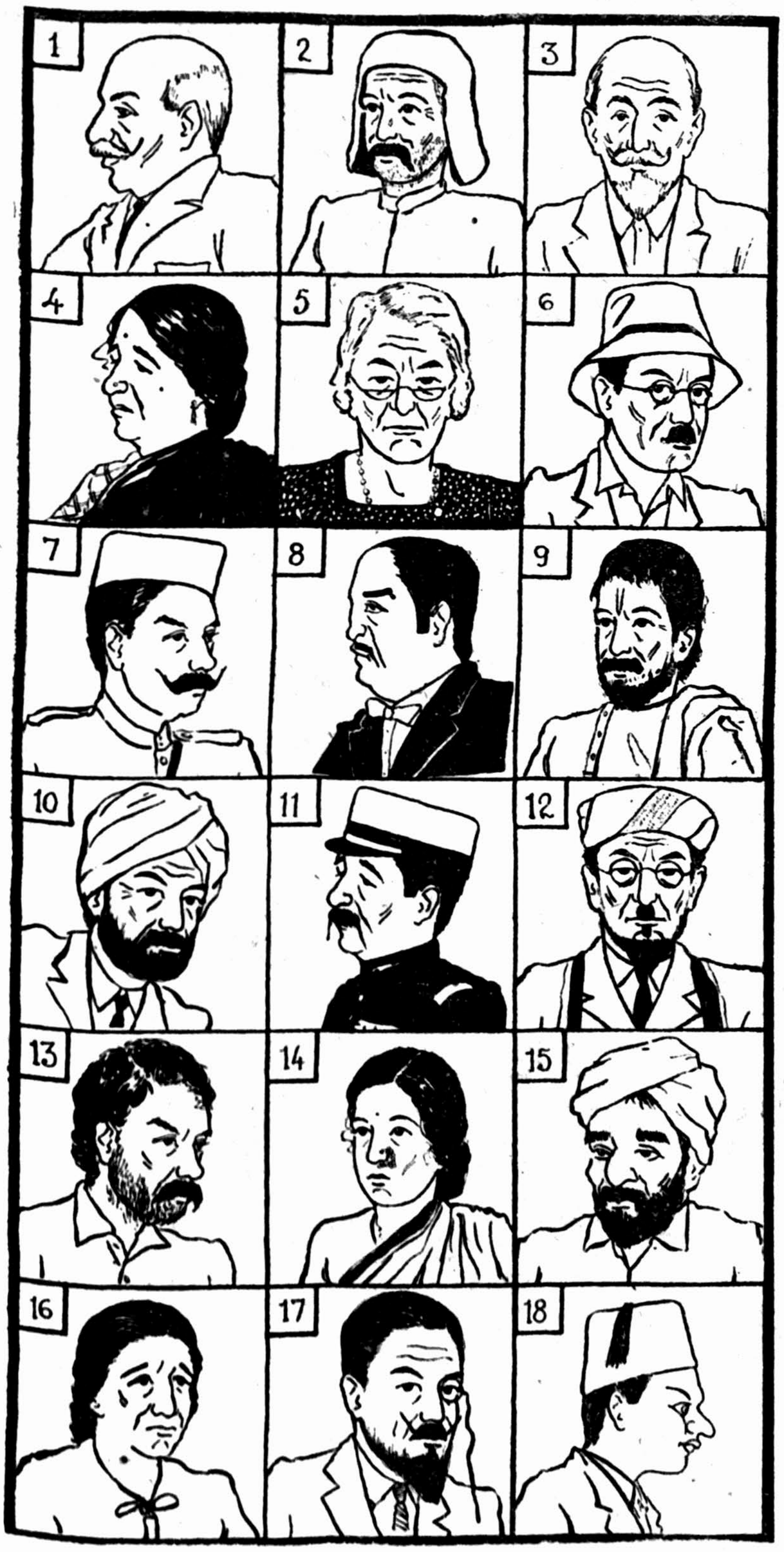
WEDNESDAY

28th JUNE

1939

(Extra Coupons See Page 41)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

(10) This competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Detective Competition

25/6/39

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706, G. P O BOMBAY

Congressmen And Peasant Struggles

Working Committee's Move To Ban Participation In Satyagraha

BOMBAY, Saturday.

All Socialists, Communists, Royists Kisan Sabha Members and trade unionists who are members of the Congress will be banned from taking part in any Civil Disobedience Movement inaugurated by their own organisations if the Working Committee resolution passed to-day is sanctioned by the A.I.C.C.

The Working Committee which had nearly three hours' deliberations considered several cases where Congressmen had been responsible for actions amounting to encouragement or organising of satyagraha movement of kisans in Congress administered Provinces.

It is understood that specific instances were placed before the Congress Cabinet regarding Congressmen at Munagala in the Madras Presidency who had led Kisan Satyagraha, in spite of the Provincial Congress Committee concerned having passed a resolution criticising their action.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Premier of Madras, who attended the meeting of the Working Committee it is understood, referred to these cases at length.

The concensus of opinion in the Working Committee seems to have been that no Congressman should take part in any kind of civil disobedience movement without the previous sanction of the Provincial Congress Committees concerned.

The following is the text of the resolution as passed by the Working Committee:—

"The meeting of the A.-I.C.C. resolves that no Congressman may offer or practise any civil disobedience movement without previous sanction of the Provincial Congress Committees concerned."

The Working Committee next considered a letter from Prof. J. C. Kumarappa, Secretary of the all-India Village Industries Association, regarding the place of village industries in national economy. The letter which dwelt on the relationship between cottage industries and large scale industries, urged, it is understood, that Congress organisations or Governments should not organise any large scale industries which tended to stifle the growth of cottage industries.

Mahatma Gandhi who attended the deliberations placed before the Congress Cabinet his views regarding the importance of cottage industries in India's national economy.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, it is understood, stated that while village industries had no doubt a place in the national economy of India, it was essential that large scale industries should not be lost sight of

The Congress Cabinet did not come to any definite conclusion on the matter. It is understood the letter will be considered in detail at the next session of the Working Committee.

Jamnalal Bajaj Examined At Mayo Hospital

JAIPUR, June 24.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, who is at present confined in a house at Purana Ghat, was brought to the Mayo Hospital and was examined by Lt.-Col. H. Williamson, Director of Medical Services, Jaipur. His knee and ankle were X-rayed by the radiologist again, and electric treatment to twice a week has been prescribed.—A. P.

Congress Representation At Paris Peace Conference

DR. LOHIA SEEKS ELUCIDATION TO CLEAR MISUNDERSTANDING'

No Military Help Intended, Only India's General Support To Peace Front, Says Rajen Babu

BOMBAY, June 24.

Dr. Rammanohar Lohia has released, through the "United Press," the following letter addressed by him to Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President on the subject of India's support to the Peace Front, along with the reply of Babu Rajendra Prasad thereto:

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President, Indian National Congress, Bombay:—

Dear Sir,—In your cablegram of instructions to Shri Krishna Menon who represented the Indian National Congress at the Paris Peace Conference, you wrote. "Support Peace Front against aggression based liquidation Imperialism Indian freedom dissociate Chamberlain policy." Permit me to outline my objections to this cablegram.

(1) This cablegram of instructions commits the Congress to the support of one bloc of powers against another in the event of a world war and after Indian freedom is obtained. The bloc of Powers that you have supported is known variously as the Peace Front and the attempted England-France-Russia alliance. Even at the conference for which your instructions were meant, much was made of the strength of the Peace Front which invariably meant the combined military and financial resources of the British and French Empires and Russia.

You have therefore committed Free India to the supporting of Britain and France, and such support, without any qualifying phrases, inevitably means all forms of assistance, military and economic. We may leave out the question as to whether such a policy for Free India is desirable or not, even though some of us hold that this policy is opposed to our democratic principles and the Congress method of work.

"VAST IMPLICATIONS."

What is objectionable is that this policy should have been given official approval before the annual sessions of the Congress had declared itself on it. Resolutions of the Congress so far adopted give no defence of this policy, are perhaps inconsistent with and opposed to it. We have so far resolved to support forces of World Democracy and Peace, but we have nowhere given an indication that this support might be extended to include a military alliance with Britain and France. I submit that the implications of such an alliance are so vast that only the annual sessions of the Congress is competent to express itself on it.

I have, however, a feeling that what you perhaps meant in your instructions was only a general support to forces of world democracy and peace, the manner of the support and the forces which we may support to be specified by Free India. If so, the phrase used by you, "Support Peace Front" in your cablegrams was unhappy, as it leads to misunderstandings at home and abroad.

"FEELING OF SMUGNESS FEARED."

(2) Aside from implications of your instructions in regard to Free India, your cablegram has a vital bearing on our war-resistance policy to-day Your cablegram is likely to encourage a feeling of smugness in our country, atleast, in regard to one aspect of the world situation and also to arouse sympathy for the war-aims of British foreign policy. I need not point out that there are two divergent aims of British foreign policy to-day, to support Fascist Powers on the one hand, and to seek an alliance with Soviet Russia on the other; and it is not unlikely that the second aim should become more pronounced with the passage of time. In so far as the prospect is held out of a military alliance between Britain, France, and Russia and we support this alliance, though on the basis of Indian freedom, we become complacent even to-day and our policy of resistance to Britain in the event of a war loses point and determination. In support of my contention, I have only to point out the almost entire lack of preparations on our side to meet the war danger and the readiness of Congress Ministries to support war-measures of the Central Government, specifically, air-raid precautions.

"INCONSISTENT"

(3) In the act of dovetailing the demand for freedom and liquidation of Imperialism in India with support to the Peace Front embracing Britain, we dilute in actual practice our idea of freedom even though we may not so wish it. What is likely to happen will be a partial liquidation of Imperialism in India at the outbreak of war and our support to the so-called peace-war of Britain in the hope that the remainder of Imperialism will be liquidated at the end of war. I submit that this is inconsistent with Congress resolutions. The question of our supporting a world bloc of powers and of the type of this support arise only after Imperialism has been completely liquidated in India. It is, therefore, desirable for us not to specify our support in such a manner as would embrace Great Britain, we must first achieve our freedom.

I will be grateful to you if, before starting the normal business of the A. I. C. C. you set my doubts at rest on the three points raised above, in regard to a matter transacted by you between two meetings of the A. I. C. C. and which I hold was inconsistent with Congress resolution.—Yours etc.

RAMMANOHAR LOHIA.

RAJEN BABU'S REPLY.

Babu Rajendra Prasad in his reply to the above letter has said:—

No military help is intended. It is only a general support to the idea of the Peace Front against aggression. I have nowhere suggested in my telegram that Free India will extend military assistance.

In regard to the second point, I may make it clear that our attitude of resistance to Britain in a war is categorical and unequivocal. There is no question of a six-anna or an eight-anna solution of the question. We must have complete freedom.—United Press

"SPECIAL BRANCH" NO LONGER NEEDED

Bengal Govt. Abolishes Department Dealing With Detenus

CALCUTTA, June 24.

The "United Press" understands that the Government of Bengal have decided to abolish the Special Branch of the Home (Political) Department that was created for the first time in the year 1930.

This new department was brought into existence immediately after the enactment of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill to deal with the large number of detenus and political prisoners.

With the gradual release of the detenus and political prisoners there has been, it is pointed out, no necessity for maintaining the department and so it will be abolished.—United Press.

EFFECT OF PROHIBITION ON MASS WELFARE

Bombay Government Appoints Research Advisory Board To Study Experiment In Ahmedabad

The Government of Bombay is of opinion that a close and accurate study of the effects of prohibition measures, introduced in Ahmedabad area on the general condition of the mass of people is necessary, and has accordingly constituted a Prohibition Research Advisory Board in Ahmedabad for the purpose of recording the results of prohibition and ensuring the collection of valuable information. The Board will consist of the following members who are nominated as ex-officio:—Chairman Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Parliamentary Secretary to Hon. Minister (Health)

MEMBERS

The Senior Professor of Economics at the Gujarat College, Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad. One nominee of the Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad. One nominee of the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad and Chairman of the School Board, Ahmedabad Municipality.

Secretary Labour Officer, Ahmedabad.

The Prohibition Research Advisory Board will be entrusted with the following work:—

(a) Advising the Prohibition department regarding the conduct of investigations into the results and reactions of prohibition

(b) Chalking out lines of enquiries

(c) Supervising the collection of data,

(d) Evaluating the material and formulating conclusions.

The list of subjects requiring investigation are as follows:—

I. HEALTH—(A) Physique and health level of the population. (Existing records and periodic medical inspections).

B. Incidence of sickness (and disease)—(a) Diseases specifically related to use of intoxicants (cirrhosis of liver etc), (b) Others. C. Mortality and expectation of life. D. Changes in health factors, e. g., food, housing, etc.

II. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS—A. Changes in standards of living and use of the increased spending power. B Economic staying power: indebtedness, savings, insurance, regularity and promptness in payment of dues. C. Regularity of employment

III. USE OF LEISURE—Attendance at places of amusement, libraries and reading rooms, recreation facilities, etc.

IV. DOMESTIC AND SOCIAL LIFE.—A Crime and litigation. B. Venereal diseases. C. Education D. Condition of women and children. E. Atmosphere of domestic and communal life. F Extent of other vices: gambling etc

V. INDUSTRY AND TRADE.—A. Efficiency: Output, absenteeism, [illegible] labour turnover etc. B. Accidents C. Turnover (Retail trade at shops of various kinds, [illegible] transport services)

It is left to the Board to simplify the list if necessary. The immediate task of the Board will be to conduct a survey of the results on the lines of a questionnaire prepared by Government.

The office of the Prohibition Research Advisory Board will be located in the premises of the Prohibition Department, Khanpur, Ahmedabad

Around Theatre & Film Land

BETTE DAVIS
—Empress Carlotta.

UNITY THROUGH FILMS

Shantaram Inaugurates Ranjit's Marathi Film "Tulsidas"

The importance of films as a factor for national unity was stressed by Mr. Shantaram (the Prabhat Director), inaugurating the Ranjit's Marathi film "Sant Tulsidas," at Opera House on Saturday. It was a happy occasion, he said, that a Gujerati producer had come out with a film in Marathi.

Prominent executives from local studios were present on the occasion which was one of the most crowded premieres a film has had in Bombay.

Helen Parrish Goes Motoring

Now that she has secured her new driver's license, Helen Parrish, pretty Universal starlet is losing no time in getting in as many hours as possible behind the wheel of her automobile.

The player's mother reports that Helen is getting up an hour earlier every day in order to perfect her handling of the car in traffic. Recently seen with Deanna Durbin in "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," Miss Parrish has a week's vacation before starting work at Walter Wanger's to play Ann Sheridan's younger sister in "Winter Carnival."

Universal Sales Up 20 p. c. Says President

Universal film sales for the current season were 20.43 per cent. greater than last year, it was reported last week at the mid-west convention of the company, in Chicago by President Nate Blumberg.

In making his report, Blumberg analyzed production plans for the next season, and explained how current box-office successes have swung the company into the profit side of the ledger. He assured the gathering of continued profits for the future.

Imposing Cast For "Inside Information"

Joseph Sawyer Addison Richard, Grant Richards and Selmer Jackson, popular character actors, have been signed by Universal for featured roles in "Inside Information," new Irving Starr production.

With June Lang and Dick Foran in the romantic leads, and Harry Carey in a conspicuous supporting role, "Inside Information" now is in production, under direction of Charles Lamont.

A mystery drama, it is based on an original story by Martin Mooney and Burnet Hershey, with screenplay by Alex Gottlieb.

Bela Lugosi is back in Hollywood from London where he made "Dark Eyes of London." He reported at once to Universal Studio for his next assignment, "The Phantom Creeps."

OUR HOLLYWOOD CORRESPONDENT SAYS

You Do Not See Paul Muni In "Juarez"

WARNER BROTHERS' MONUMENTAL FILM TELLS THE STORY OF A GREAT MAN

By Ram Bagai

Warner Brothers Studios have once again come forth with an epoch-making film, this being the second one in the same month. (The first was "Confessions of a Nazi Spy.") This time through—the life of Juares, liberator of Mexico,—they have tried to show the meaning of the word democracy—and they have succeeded.

NO ACTING.

About the acting in "Juarez"—there is 'no' acting "Juarez"; no actors try to impress with their mastery of histrionic technique. In her mad scene, one in which her mind snaps under the burden of her accumulated sorrows and disappointments, Bette Davis is not our Bette showing us how well she can act; she is Carlota, a troubled Queen. And Paul Muni does not appear in the picture. We see only Benito Juarez, liberator of Mexico, a quiet Red Indian, a resourceful politician, a brave and great man.

BIOGRAPHY OF PUAREZ.

It was to Juarez, after the fall of Maximilian's empire in 1867, that Victor Hugo, the great French romanticist, addressed this famous message:

"America has two heroes, Lincoln and thee; Lincoln, by whom slavery had died, and thee, by whom liberty has lived, Mexico has been saved by a principle, by a man. Thou art that man!"

It is this character Muni portrays in the picture.

Like Lincoln, Juarez (pronounced War-ezz) was born in the most humble surroundings. His birthplace was a little abode hut in the Red Indian hamlet for south in Mexico. The date was March 21, 1806 about the same time as Lincoln was born. Juarez was orphaned at three and lived first with his paternal grandparents, then with an uncle, who put the lad to work tending sheep.

In 1821, when 15, he entered a parochial school, but left it five years later. At 20 he entered the newly-created Institute of Arts and Sciences to study law, and in 1934 was appointed an advocate. Three years prior, in 1831, he was elected an alderman of the city of Oaxaca and a year later was elected a deputy to the state legislature.

PREACHED DEMOCRACY.

All during this period Juarez preached his doctrines of liberalism and democracy so vigorously that in 1836 he was imprisoned by the militarist dictator, Santa Anna. After his release, and during the next 15 years, Juarez climbed the political ladder of statecraft, becoming the governor of Oaxaca in 1847. He held that post for five years. During that time Oaxaca became Mexico's model state. All debts were paid off, roads were built, taxes reduced.

JAILED.

In 1852 Juarez returned to private law practice, but continued his crusade for a constitutional democracy. In 1853 Santa Anna again took over Mexico for the military and the clergy. Juarez was jailed again and sent this time to a damp and filthy cell of a prison in the Vera Cruz harbour. Friends secured his release and arranged passage for him to Havana, thence to New Ordleans, where he worked as a cigar maker in order to live. During his residence in the United States Juarez mastered English and French and made an exhaustive study of methods of American Government.

A MINISTER.

Late in 1853 he returned to Mexico and helped in the overthrow of the Santa Anna Government and the election of Juan Alvarez as president. Alvarez promptly appointed Juarez Minister of Justice and Religion in his Cabinet and Juarez set about on a great programme of advancement and reform, establishing equal justice for all, freeing speech, press and religious beliefs.

During the next five years Juarez continued this work in public office. When Commonfort fled the presidency and country of Mexico in January 1858, Juarez left his post as Governor of Oaxaca and declared himself president of Mexico. He was recognized by the United States and other nations a few months later.

Thus this full-blooded Zapotecan, illiterate in youth, came to the highest office of his land during one of the most critical times in the nation's history. For Mexico, long under the military and clerical heel, was bankrupt, the United States was on the verge of civil war, and France, England and Spain were pressing for collection of the vast debt Mexico owed them. In December 1861, these three European nations moved ships and troops into Vera Cruz to try to force payment of these debts. By April, 1862, France under Napoleon III literally had declared war against the country, laying the foundation for the puppet thrones of Maximilian von Habsburg and his 7mpress, the tragic Carlota. It was on July 8, 1863, that the French General Forey, after holding an abortive plebiscite under the sword, declared Mexico a monarchy and paved the way for the "triumphal" entrance of Maximilian and Carlota at Vera Cruz, May 28, 1864.

It is just prior to this time that the screen story of "Juarez" opens. Thus it covers the most dramatic as well as the most tragic period of Mexico's bloody history, showing how Juarez and his Government were hounded from town to town, how the people finally arose after three years of suffering, how Carlota finally escaped to Europe to plead with Napoleon for further intervention and how Maximilian finally was overthrown and executed.

PAUL MUNI
—Benito Juarez.

THE RISE OF CHARLIE CHAPLIN

Early Days With Fred Karno

What purports to be the "full, true and authorised" version of Charlie Chaplin's early life as a variety artist appears in a biography entitled "Remember Fred Karno?" by Edwin Adeler and Con West (John Long, 12s. 6d.).

Fred Karno's biographers relate how Chaplin began as a super with the Karno company at "a few shillings a week." His brother, Syd Chaplin, then one of Karno's better-paid artists, got him the job.

"Fred always took more than an ordinary interest in the wistful little chap with the big dark eyes—perhaps because of the fact that he believed that, in brother Syd, he had a big winner."

Some time later Fred Karno offered him a lead part in a sketch called "Jimmy the Fearless." "To his surprise, either because Charlie lacked self-confidence or because he didn't fancy the part, he certainly failed to jump at the opportunity.

"Fred therefore gave it to another bright lad called Stanley Jefferson, son of Arthur Jefferson, a well-known theatre proprietor in the North of England. This, last-named boy is now known to millions of people all over the world as 'Stan Laurel.'

GOLDEN BAIT OF MOVIES.

"Laurel was a big success, and Charlie expressed his sorrow that he had not taken the offer. So Fred, who had other plans for Laurel, moved him elsewhere and gave Charlie the part. He made his start in this sketch at the Alhambra, Bradford."

According to the authors, Chaplin made use of the theme of this play in many of his early pictures. At this time, Hollywood had begun to entice away many members of the Karno companies.

Chaplin, when sent to play the "drunk" in "The Mumming Birds" on tour in America, was exhorted by "The Guv'nor" not to break contract. He was paid £15 a week—a high salary for a touring comedian in those days.

"To do him justice," the authors say, "he resisted for two years. The more he resisted, however, the higher the golden bait that was dangled before him."

The authors add that Chaplin's desertion of the stage bred no ill-feeling between Karno and himself. They are still fast friends. Fred Karno is now the proprietor of a wine-store in Lilliput, Dorset.

Women In Primitive Society

How did woman stand in this interesting social evolution? What part did she play in the different phases of human society in different parts of the world, that now and again prided themselves on being developed or advanced or humanized? Perhaps the key to her place and position is found in the opinion held by the democratic or liberal thinkers of to-day who maintain that "civilization has been founded upon institutions that revolve round the concept of private property." For women, since the dawn of civilization has been regarded as private property.

In prehistoric times, woman was considered to be the equal of man, the shares of his labours, a true partner and helpmate not his hand-maid. Indeed in those early days, when man and woman wandered together through primeval forests woman, not man was the more useful unit of society. For when he went out hunting in quest of food she sought shelter in cave or bush for the protection of her children. Thus mankind in those early days knew no family or social life apart from the natural association of the mother and child. This was the beginning of the formation of tribes and villages.

Woman was also the founder of industry. The primitive mother began to make things for her young. She began to work. Thus grew the primary arts of basketry, pottery, cooking, sewing and so on. This mother-service, naturally, was not restricted to children alone, it benefited the father also. The male savage began to find in his female an attraction no male of any other species had found. His own service of hunting and fighting could be carried on all the better because of her labours. In this new relationship, with mother-care extended to adults as well as children, the human race, advanced rapidly. The arts and crafts, originally started by women, flourished soon on larger scales and became sources of wealth and power. But with this new attraction or service came a new danger.

Woman was useful to man now in many ways apart from the gratification of desire. She was now doubly desirable and gradually became a necessary possession. With this new idea of woman as private property man's attitude to her underwent a great change. Possession of numbers of women meant greater power and prosperity. A man was considered to be wealthy or poor according to the number of oxen, asses and wives he possessed. This is why every pious Jew was taught to pray that he might not covet his neighbour's ox or his ass or his wife or his servants or maid-servants—a prayer still uttered in all seriousness by many Christians in the Anglican Churches. The loss of individual freedom cut women off from most lines of activity and hence of improvement or development. Helplessly sold, given or seized by force they lost their individuality their power of selection. The male alone did the selecting and his choice did not depend on the women's intelligence or finer qualities. Thus as civilization advanced all over the world it forged the fetters that bound woman to slavish subjection to male supremacy.—(Madhuri Dutt in "A. B. Patrika")

Mr. Mangesh Kamlakar Nadkarni, B.A., LL.B., Dharmadhikari (Head of the Ecclesiastical Department), Baroda State, retired from service on the 1st instant after long and meritorious services to the State.

Born in 1874 in Savantwadi State, Mr. Nadkarni graduated from the Elphinstone College, Bombay, in 1894. After taking his degree in Law, he joined the Baroda State Service in 1901. During his long career of 38 years' service he worked in various important capacities as Devasthan Superintendent, Asst. Excise Commissioner, Assist. Revenue Commissioner, Chief Secretary to Government, etc. He was appointed as Suba (Collector and District Magistrate) in 1924 and worked in that capacity till 1934, when he retired from the regular service.

In 1934 his late Highness Sir Sayajirao Gaekward created the Ecclesiastical Department for the advancement of religious and social reform in the State and appointed Mr. Nadkarni as Dharmadhikari at its head, in appreciation of his Sanskrit scholarship and keen study of socio-religious subjects. As Dharmadhikari Mr. Nadkarni has written and published several valuable pamphlets on religious and social topics advocating advanced views. Mr. Nadkarni is also the author of "A Short History of Marathi Literature," which is prescribed for the M.A. examination by the Calcutta University.

Rai Bajrahg Bahadur Singh, M.L.C. (Congress) with his aeroplane. He is the first taluq dar of Oudh to have qualified as a pilot. He is a keen aviator and believes that for the future of India it is absolutely ne cessary to make the people of this country air-minded.

Art Needs Artistic Vision

(Continued From Page 25)

an outlet in the direction which will lead the Academy neither to the greater nor real India. Indian art as understood by some orientalists and collectors is different from what it really is. The very fact that Burlington house has been found to be too spacious for the exhibition of Indian art betrays the Academy's poor knowledge of India.

India Not Credulous

Persia could claim the privilege of a separate exhibition. India cannot cite the precedence. The Academy expects India to acquiesce in whatever it proposes. It should note that India is no longer credulous, but has developed sufficient strength to protest against any attempt at injustice to its art.

Procedure

It appears from his message dated 29th May that the correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle" has learnt that while many of the exhibits will be brought from Asia the idea, at present, is that the majority will be obtained from the collections existing in England, France and Holland. Will such a procedure represent Indian art in its entirety? The field of Indian art is too wide to be measured by the dimensions of collectors' cabinets.

India's Terms

Bombay cannot support any exhibition of Indian art which is not comprehensive and fully representative of all the provinces of India. If the Academy has a keen desire to organise an exhibition, it should recognise India's claim to a separate exhibition to be organised on a convenient date in future and on a plan acceptable to India. If the Academy refuses to reverse its decision, India should refuse to participate in the exhibition

Planning Without Art

The National Planning Committee, which represents the best brains of the country and has a comprehensive scheme of national economy, has, so far, been oblivious to art and the artistic aspect of industry. However refined the industrial products may be, they will not be distinctive of India unless they are original in design. The committee should realise the necessity of including the problem of art and its relation to industry in its programme and should secure co-operation of eminent artists.

Artistic Handicrafts

Security to cottage industries is no solace to artistic handicrafts which are popularly known as "Indian art." Though they are included in cottage industries, their importance is enhanced by their artistic nature. The committee should treat them as a separate class of artistic industries and should devise ways and means to protect and develop them.

National Architecture

Architecture, which is almost on the borderland of industry, cannot be excluded from national planning. The cyclonic wave of the modern type of architecture has been sweeping the untrained architects and sculptors off their feet. The amelioration of their economic condition expects the resuscitation of traditional architecture with necessary adjustments demanded by modern requirements. It is to be hoped that the committee will evolve a scheme of national architecture of India.

Interesting Points

Mr. Satyamurty discussed in his talk broadcast from Madras some interesting points touching art in the film-industry. The beautiful appearance or voice of an artiste is certainly not an index to his ability of acting, though stardom is, in many cases at present, determined by the physical beauty of the artiste. The art of acting is the soul of the dramatic as well as cine-art and its excellence should be the main objective of the producer.

Art Without Ideal

Mr. Satyamurty rightly asserted that acting is a great art and it should be cultivated in this country. Modern India has the art but not the ideal of art. The clash of Western and Indian ideals of art has rendered acting almost arbitrary. His suggestion for costumes, settings and for subordination of music to acting are highly commendable. It will be a happy transformation of the industry into a potent institution of art if Mr. Satyamurty can convert the producers to his ideals.

EDUCATE ILLITERATE SISTERS

Minister's Appeal To Bihar Women

The problem of women's education in these days had come to the forefront and it had to be tackled in right earnest, said Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister for Education, Bihar, who went to Arraha to preside over the prize-giving ceremony in the local M. E. Girls' School.

Bihar, he added, was most backward of all provinces in the matter of girls' education. He wanted to have a net-work of high schools in every district and town and also primary schools for free education of girls. A sum of one crore and 50 lakhs of rupees was required, but he regretted that the annual income of the Bihar Government from all sources was not enough for the purpose.

How to meet the huge expenses over education out of the meagre income of the Government had become a problem with them But notwithstanding the various difficulties, he said, he was doing his level best with the little resources at his disposal to spread mass literacy in the province and the movement was gaining ground and making appreciable progress in all parts of Bihar.

He exhorted the respectable educated women to come forward and educate their illiterate sisters of the district. Unless they took up the work themselves, their fate, he observed, was doomed. To impart education, he thought, was the best form of charity and had a value no less than "yekat" (charity) of the Muslims.

Nation's Delegates Meet

Babu Rajendra Prasad addressing the delegates of the A. I. C. C. on the opening day.

A feature of the A. I. C. C.meeting on Saturday was the presence of a large number of women visitors.

Pt. Jawaharlal and Subhas Bose conversing on the dias.

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

Training For World Championship In Tennis

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The defeat of the Indian Davis Cup team at the hands of Belgium for the second year in succession has set every well-wisher of Indian tennis athinking. It may be that if S. L. R. Sawhney, India's No. 2, had joined the team as was originally arranged, India might have scraped through her engagement with Belgium. She might have also defeated Norway in the next round. But it is very doubtful if she would have survived against Yugo-Slavia in the Zone semi-finals. The combination of Franjo Puncec and D. Mitic might have been too strong for them. Still it would have been a good progress onward. However, we need not be too disappointed at the result. For an inexperienced player, Y. R. Savur has done fairly well and Ghaus Mahomed has contributed his quota well too It would be really asking for the moon if we expect them to win the world championship for us straightaway

THE ULTIMATE GOAL

Now the question is how best we can prepare our team for the International Championship, so that we may hope to bring the Davis Cup to India within a reasonable period of time Some people may laugh at the suggestion. Puny as we are in the Lawn Tennis world of today, the idea may seem ridiculous to some. To some our aspiration for the world championship may even appear farfetched like a day dream. All the same, we must place our ideal before us and strive to reach the goal as early as possible. If we do our utmost in this respect there is nothing in the world which can prevent us from fulfilling our ambition in the near future.

SLOW PROGRESS

I am sure nobody will deny that the growth of tennis in this country has been somewhat haphazard. Although the All-India Lawn Tennis Association has been in existence for nearly twenty years, it has not yet been able to put it on an orderly and systematic footing. Of course that is not the fault of the Association. It has had a precarious existence by itself. Owing to the slow spreading of the game in all parts of India. Even today it cannot be said to have a very large following in the country. The visits by foreign teams almost every year during the last decade have contributed to a great extent to the increasing popularity of the game. The A. I. L. T. A. and the Calcutta South Club deserve the grateful thanks of the tennis-lovers of this country for rendering immense help in this direction.

A SEVERE HANDICAP

The impetus given by these visits has resulted in the formation of provincial associations in all parts of the country. Now these bodies are trying to put their respective houses in order. But they are handicapped by the absence of the most important and vital factor. namely, money. It is true that all the other sporting bodies suffer from the same disease. But Tennis being the costliest among the games open to the middle classes, its burden is the heaviest. It may be asked by the over-enthusiastic critics why should poor India be burdened with such a costly game when she cannot afford to foster it. My answer to them is that tennis is the only game which is played in more countries of the world than any other. If India is to stand on an equal footing with the rest of the world she must adopt the games which help her to reach the forefront. Besides it is much cheaper to send a tennis team abroad than a cricket, hockey or football team.

HOMOEOPATHIC TREATMENT

Although I have strayed a little from my point of discussion, I am not at all sorry for it. Because I am conscious of the strong opposition which prevails among certain sections of the sporting community who would have no other game than the one they prefer. They forget or under-estimate the world value or importance of the game of lawn tennis. It is however, gratifying to note that tennis has been making steady progress in this country despite its severe opposition and handicaps. Now the point at issue is that the game is not developing in a systematic way What I mean is that too much attention is being paid at the top instead of the bottom We have been thinking and talking of training and coaching of players who may be sent for the Davis Cup or Wimbledon. As a matter of fact, some of them have actually received such training under expert foreign coaches. It has undoubtedly done them a world of good. But this little training will not serve out purpose. We cannot produce world beaters by this Homoeopathic treatment

BEGIN AT THE ROOT

We have to make a beginning from the root of the seed. We must take the young player in hand when he is just entering the fold. That is, we must start with the training and coaching of school boys. It is an unfortunate fact that our schools do not look with favour at this game Perhaps, they cannot afford the luxury of its heavy expense. There is no Government or Municipal aid for them in this respect.

Still there are many schools who can easily afford to provide and support it. It depends upon all those who are in authority to extend their support to the game —to take a more benevolent attitude towards it. If they take into their heads to encourage it, I am sure the support from outside will also be forthcoming in a generous measure. The parents themselves may feel inclined to foot the bill if the forward step is taken.

AN EXCELLENT SUGCESTION

The suggestion for an All-India Tournament for boys is very opportune. I hope the proposal of L. Brooke Edward, the Honorary Secretary of the A.I.L.T.A., will receive the whole hearted support not only of his association but that of the provinces also. I notice that the majority of the provincial associations have already instituted events for boys and some of them for girls as well. In this respect Bombay is the most backward. Although it has a heap of tournaments—perhaps more in number than in any other city—It has not a single tournament open to juniors only. The juniors are crushed out all the time by their seniors. My suggestion for an open handicap tournament has not borne fruit as yet. In such a state of affairs how can we expect our rising youngsters to grow up with confidence and hope To illustrate my point, I would draw the attention of my readers to the fact that almost all the leading players of the city and sometime prominent players from outside compete in tournaments which are called minor. It may be that they are persuaded to do so by their friends who run these tournaments. But the fact remain that they deprive the promising youngsters of their chances of winning a minor championship. When they make a monopoly of them they are liable to be accused of pot-hunting. The A.I.L.T.A. and the Provincial Association concerned do need to frame a rule to prevent this in future. Now what about the B.P.L.T.A. inaugurating an open championship for boys and girls next season? If Bombay is to compete in the All-India Championship for boys and girls—and I do not see any reason why she should not.—She must institute such a tournament.

AN ADVANTAGE AT HAND

After the All-India Championships are inaugurated and all the provincial associations have followed suit in respect of their own spheres Brooke Edwards suggests that the coaching and training of these boys should be taken in hand. He particularly mentions the boys, because they will form the nucleus from which the future Indian Davis Cup team will be built up. As every body knows coaching is more necessary when one is young and developing than when one has already cultivated and nurtured his game in a particular fashion. In later years it is always very difficult to eradicate one's faults and drawbacks. Fortunately we have now a trained coach in Ranbir Singh who can be of tremendous help to those who are now in the formative stage of their game. It should be the policy of the provincial associations to make the best use of him.

B. P. L. T.'S SOMNOIENCE

Let us remember that all the leading tennis countries in the world are spending heaps of money to coach and train their youngsters. If we do not follow in their wake how can we ever expect to better them. At least we must do so within our means Then there is the question of intensive practice for our boys. Unfortunately, we are placed under terrible limitations. Tennis courts are few everywhere and there is little desire on the part of the club authorities to increase them. Unlike the European Countries, our Municipality has no inclination to provide these amenities. I have not heard of the B.P.L.T.A. to start a campaign in this respect and to use their influence wherever possible. Unless and until they wake up move heaven and earth to remove our disabilities, our future is dismal indeed.

DEPLORABLE PRACTICE

I hope I shall be pardoned for stating an unpalatable truth that not a few of those who hold offices in our associations and clubs have little interest in the development of the games for which they are supposed to hold office. There are others who do not understand their business at all. It is a great pity such people should be returned to office from year to year to the detriment of the game in the province. Unless those who are vitally concerned with the game bestir themselves, the old policy of stagnation is bound to continue for ever. I really feel ashamed of the downward progress which Bombay has been making of late. It must be stopped before it is too late.

Muslim Satyagrahis Arrested

JAIPUR, June 24.

Five Muslims were arrested yesterday when they marched in a procession towards the Johari Bazar from Ramgunj Bazar to offer Satyagraha. They were taken to Minapura Camp where all Muslim prisoners have been lodged, pending their trial.

Pandit Durga Shankar, District and Sessions Judge, Jaipur, has been deputed on special duty to try their cases.—A. P.

Pt. Sankritayana Jailed

PATNA, June 24.

Pandit Rahul Sankritayana who had been conducting a Kisan Satyagraha in connection with the Bakasht land dispute in the village of Chatauli in the district of Saran was arrested there yesterday. He was produced before the Sub-Divisional Officer who convicted and sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30, in default three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Pandit Sankritayana has been placed in "B" Class. He was removed to Hazaribagh jail last night.—A. P.

ANY TIME ANY WHERE

PLANES AVAILABLE

'Phone: Day 27547 Night 40035 Telegram: "AIRTAXIES."

(ANNAS THREE per Passenger per Mile and Upwards)

AIR SERVICES OF INDIA, LTD.

BRABOURNE STADIUM, Fort,

BOMBAY.

Allegations Of Repression In Mandvi Taluka

INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S FINDINGS ENDORSED BY GUJARAT KISAN COUNCIL

UMRETH, (By Mail.)

The following is a brief summary of the report and recommendations regarding the terrorism perpetrated in Mandavi Taluka (Surat District) during the first quarter of this year, made by a Committee of investigation and adopted by the Council of the Gujerat Provincial Kisan Sabha at its meeting held recently at Umreth (Kaira District) on the 18th instant:—

The Kisan march to Haripura and propaganda carried on by the Surat District Committee regarding the rights of the tenants brought new life and awakening to the Mandavi Taluka and the adjoining Baroda State area.

Curiously enough, the downtrodden peasants of Lavet in Mangrol Taluka in Baroda State started their no-rent campaign on the very morrow of the Congress (February 1938). The movement was exceptionally successful and continued peacefully till the monsoon. In June 1938 the Baroda Government passed orders banning all public meetings in Mangrol Taluka for fear of a clash between the Kisan-Halis on the one hand and the landlords on the other. In July Messrs Yagnik and Pangarkar were prohibited from entering the area and delivering speeches in the whole of the Navsari District.

The sahukars and landlords encouraged by these bans started eviction proceedings against some tenants. Several decrees were passed but no serious incident took place till the 10th of September when more than 5,000 kisans and halis assembled at a village in order to resist the eviction of some 17 tenants from the lands on which they had reared bumper crops during the monsoon. About 60 persons were arrested but they were released on bail later. And the system of half-crop share was sought to be abolished and reasonable rents were ordered to be fixed instead. by the Baroda Government on the tenants' application throughout the Mangrol Taluka

All this agitation could not leave untouched the Raniparaj tenants of Mandavi Taluka groaning under similar burdens. Hundreds of them had witnessed the struggle in Mangrol and returned to their homes determined to launch a rent strike with a view to abolish the oppressive crop-share system and reduce their rents.

On the 10th of October Mr. Indulal Yagnik addressed a letter to the Collector of Surat advising him about the rent strike on which Mandavi Peasants had decided and requesting him to take necessary measures to prevent the all powerful sahukars and landlords of the area from invading the legitimate rights of the peasants. Unfortunately however the Collector stated in reply that the movement was neither appropriate nor lawful. Starting with this wrong view the Collector committed a series of blunders and took sides with the landlords to help them in the recovery of their lands.

On the 19th October and again on the 22nd the sahukar landlords of Mandavi assaulted an old peasant and some kisan workers respectively for participating in the new movement. Though both these assaults were brought to the notice of the officials nothing was done in the matter.

In the beginning of November the Collector carried on a regular whirlwind propaganda among the kisans of Mandavi, exhorting them to deliver their half share of crops. The Assistant Collector, Mamlatdar and even village officers followed suit. But the kisans remained firm and refused to listen to the partial advise of the officials.

The landlords then tried to break the meetings of the kisans held on November 8, 9 and 10. As the kisans still remained unflexible in the determination the sahukars filed rent suits in the middle of November such as had never been heard of before at that time of the year. The Collector even went to the length of threatening the kisans with loss of their lands and their rights if they did not pay the rent immediately. Even rent decrees were passed against some tenants and half share was delivered in execution to some landlords. All this however proved in vain to break the spirit of the militant kisans.

December saw the spirit of the kisans rising from day to day. Huge demonstrations were held to receive Mr. Pangarkar on his release from Jail (December 6) and to listen to Swami Sahajanand Saraswati on December 18. And it appeared during Christmas of the year that nothing but a miracle or terrorism could move the kisans from their peaceful struggle.

THE CHOICE

Two paths now remained open to the landlords. They could either negotiate a settlement with the kisan leaders and reduce the rents amicably.

This is exactly what the landlords of Kalol (Panchmahals Dt.) were compelled to do due to the non-intervention policy of the Collector of the District or they could get the kisan leaders arrested and then break the movement by terrorising the people left at home into submission

They tried both the paths. Curiously enough the last dates of December and the first days of June were marked by a series of incidents in rapid succession to afford suitable excuse for the arrests of all leading kisan workers of Pardi, the headquarters of the Kisan Sabha in the taluka. In one case a Sahukar on his own admission committed definite trespass into the field of a stranger and yet the peasants who opposed the trespass were clapped into jail. In another case some ignorant women opposed the execution of a rent decree by village officers and all the leading kisan workers were soon rounded up for participating in the incident.

Apart from the merits of these cases the trying Magistrate treated all the accused in the court as if they were guilty of the crime.

Secondly, no adequate opportunity was given to the accused to seek legal aid and all requests for adjourning the case were summarily turned down.

Thirdly, after the hearing was finished in the evening of the 6th the Magistrate ordered the accused to appear for trial at night and conducted the case till 11 o'clock contrary to all the rules and procedure in the matter

Fourthly, the Magistrate sentenced nearly all the accused to be fined and ordered those to be recovered by attachment though he should have known full well the scanty resources and the poverty of the peasants.

Even these trials and sentences left the kisans firm in their fight On 17th June about 1,000 [illegible] marched to Surat and laid their grievances before the Hon. Mr. Kher and Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai. But unfortunately nothing was done to admonish or punish the Magistrate.

Then began evil days for the Kisans of Pardi who had taken a lead in the movement. The following species of terrorism perpetrated by the police and the landlords are worth noting:—

(1) They all went together in motor buses to Pardi, visited the huts where only women were left to carry on as their men folk had been imprisoned, and gave them false and poisonous reports about the death and illness of their relatives in Jail. Fanciful reports of their tortures, their sudden illness and collapse in Jail, were artfully circulated. Day in and day out such stories were retailed with a view to break the spirit of these militant women who were left speechless and in tears.

(2) A high official often went to these huts to help with the recovery of fines or collection of rent. He invaded the sanctity of the huts, abused women while the men folk were away and administered blood-curdling threats such as the loss of their lands. their huts and their freedom.

(3) Stern warnings were given continuously the police and the Sahukars against harbouring any Kisan workers or attending any Kisan meetings. They unblushingly told the Kisans that they would be imprisoned straightway, if they resumed their activities.

All those, no doubt, had the desired effect. Poor Pardi Kisans were literally held white. And if Pardi surrendered how could any other village withstand the combined attack of officials and the Sahukar?

February 19, witnessed a most agonising spectacle. Mr. Pangarkar went to the Pardi headquarters to hold a meeting. But all Kisans were scared away by the new terror. And curiously enough he was surrounded by a band of sahukars armed with lathis in the presence of the Police and the Magistrate. Nay more Women folk in the adjoining huts which were so hospitable to him before were pastered and bullied by the sahukars with a view to compel them to insult Mr. Pangarkar and send him packing. The poor women who looked on Mr. Pangarkar as a brother burst into tears.

COMMITTEE'S CONCLUSIONS

We therefore conclude:

(1) Rao Bahadur Bhadrapur the Collector of Surat seriously erred in judging the nature of the struggle and interfering unduly on the side of the landlords. Nor was he justified in supporting the landlords to file rent suits as early as November with a view to break the Kisan Movement.

We therefore request Government to give a stern warning to the Collector to refrain from pursuing such a policy in future and advise him to follow the excellent example set by the Collector of Broach and Panch Mahals in his policy regarding rent struggle in Kalol.

(2) A public enquiry must be held into the Mamlatdar's administration of Mandavi

(3) The police officers and their men should also be sternly admonished not to ally themselves with the sahukars during the rent strikes and to content themselves with the preservation of peace and order

(4) The Sahukars and landlords should also be forbidden to terrorise their tenants by running round the countryside in motor buses and invade the peace and sanctity of the lives of the kisans in their huts and their villages Action should be taken under Sections 107-8 against such Sahukars as are found guilty of gross misconduct.

(5) We further recommend that (a) No rent-suits should be entertained before the date of the expiry of the lease. (b) No fines should be recovered from poor tenants by attachment. (d) Arrears of fines of the Mandavi kisans should be remitted. (d) All transfers of possession of land should be forbidden pending the enactment of the new tenancy law. (e) That excess rent collected by the landlords should be credited in the tenants' current year's account. (f) Special measures should be taken immediately to prevent the transfer of further lands from Raniparaj to other peasants or Sahukars and (g) The new tenancy bill should be suitably amended to abolish the crop-share system and effect a substantial reduction in rent.

Gandhi Training College

Poona Municipal Scheme

POONA, June 22.

A training college for the teachers of the primary schools controlled by the Poona Municipality will be soon started in Poona. The college will be named after Mahatma Gandhi. A resolution to this effect was adopted at this evening's general meeting of the Poona Municipality, 22 voting for and only 4 voting against.

Mr. P. K. Atre, eminent local educationist, and chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee, who moved the resolution, explained the scheme to the meeting.

The Bombay Government has promised a grant towards the running expenses of the college, which are estimated at Rs. 12,200 per year. It is expected that for every teacher-pupil Government would grant Rs. 120.

There are about 500 teachers in the primary schools in the city and nearly half of them are at present untrained. It is calculated that within the next ten years not one teacher in Poona primary schools will be left untrained.

Mr. Atre explained that the college will not necessitate building or renting premises for itself, as the primary school building, which is at present occupied by a girls school, would be available for the purpose. The new staff of teachers would be four trained graduates on a total aggregate salary of Rs. 3,600 per year. The students in the college would not be paid any stipends.

Mr. Atre claims that the scheme would prove self-sufficient and could be worked quite economically.

A board consisting of the chairman of the standing committee, chairman of the Municipal school board, an educational expert and the administrative officer of the Municipal school board, would supervise the working of the college.

LUCKNOW, June 23.—The United Provinces Government have decided to open a high school for girls at Fyzabad on July 10, another at Naini Tal on July 15, and a normal school for training women teachers at Agra on July 15.

Government have further decided to start training classes for women teachers at the Theosophical High School at Gorakhpur.—United Press.

LUCKNOW, June 23.—There has been an alarming increase in excise crimes in Lucknow district during the year ending March 31, 1939. Cases of illicit distillation have gone up by 40 per cent. while cases of 'charas' and opium smuggling show an increase of about 300 per cent over the last year's figures.—United Press.

WARNING TO UNION GOVT.

Jawahar's Mission To Ceylon

(Continued from Page 19).

Ceylon which was moved by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaiah.

The resolution reads as follows:

"The All-India Congress Committee views with grave concern the measures proposed by the Ceylon Government with reference to their Indian Employees and hopes that it may be possible to find a way to avoid the most undesirable and grave conflict that, as a result of these measures, is threatened between such near and ancient neighbours as India and Ceylon.

The Committee cannot contemplate without much concern a quarrel between the two countries which are separated only by a strip of water but which have a common culture and which have been intimately connected from times immemorial. The Committee desires to explore every means of avoiding conflict and, therefore, appoints Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to go to Ceylon and confer with the authorities and representative associations and individuals on behalf of the Working Committee and do all that may be possible to effect a just and honourable settlement."

INDO-CEYLONESE LINK

Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamiah in moving the resolution stated that there was hardly any difference between the culture of the people of Ceylon and those of India and that, in course of time, he hoped that Ceylon would be a part and parcel of India. The northern portion of Ceylon was inhabited by the Tamilians, and they constituted the one-third of the population of that country. The rest were mostly Buddhists and, therefore, the people of both the countries were tied to one another by a common bond. The past relationship between the two countries showed that it was possible to establish direct connection between the two countries.

Referring to the attitude of the Ceylon authorities towards Indian emigrants, he stated that 8,000 of them were thrown out of employment on one day.

The Congress had decided to win over the authorities by arguments, and he hoped that justice would be done and relief would be given to those people who were now drifting on the high ocean of life.

It was open to them, he stated, to take retaliatory measures, but as long as they were conceding the method of friendly negotiations retaliatory measures were not necessary at present. There was however no justification for cutting off the livelihood of those men.

JAWAHAR'S MISSION

Referring to Pandit Jawaharlal's mission, he stated that he had gone there once before, and had been the recepient of high encomium and he hoped that the authorities would respond to him.

There were many Indian associations and organisations in Ceylon, and they were thoroughly representative in character. There was, however, no single consolidated body of those unions competent to speak on behalf of all people.

NO RETALIATION NOW

Pandit Balkrishna Sharma seconding the resolution, observed that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had been in close touch with the conditions of the people of Ceylon and his recent visit to that country had gone a long way in enriching his knowledge and bringing representatives of people of that country in close contact with him. He hoped that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru would be able to do the needful in the matter.

Mr. Sharma referred to the telegrams the representatives of the Indians in Ceylon had sent to the Congress Working Committee and he assured them all possible help from the Indian National Congress.

Referring to the suggestion made in some quarters for the boycott of Ceylon copra as a retaliatory measure, he stated that the Working Committee of the Congress had appeared to have considered that question and had thought it better to send an envoy from here as an initial move to find out avenues of satisfactory settlement by peaceful and consitutional method, because the close affinity, from time immemorial, could not be lost sight of.

Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamaiah observed that it had been suggested to him that the word "grave" had been used twice and that one was redundant as it would jar on one's ears. He accepted the amendment. The amended resolution was unanimously passed.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai then moved the following resolution on Indians in South Africa:—

"The All-India Congress Committee regrets the attitude of the Union Government towards the British Indian settlers. It betrays utter disregard of the obligations undertaken by the predecessors of the present Government. The policy just initiated by them is in direct breach of the Smuts-Gandhi agreement of 1914, the Cape Town Agreement of 1927, the Feetham Commission of 1932 and the subsequent undertakings on behalf of the Union Government.

"The A.I.C.C. notes with pride and satisfaction the firm stand taken up by the British Indians of South Africa. They will have the sympathy of the whole Indian Nation behind them in their fight for self-respect and honourable existence.

"The A.I.C.C. trusts that there will be no dissensions among them and that they will present a united front.

"The A.I.C.C. appeals to the Union Government to retrace their steps and carry out the promises of their predecessors to adopt a policy of progressive amelioration in the status of the Indian Nationals in South Africa 80 per cent. of whom are born and bred in that sub-continent and to whom South Africa is their only home."

WARNING TO UNION GOVT.

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai moving the resolution referred to the fact that it was in South Africa that satyagraha movement was first initiated. While the position of Indians in Ceylon had worsed only recently, the situation in South Africa had been always bad. Now in utter disregard of earlier agreements, segregation was being foisted on Indians.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi seconding the resolution referred to what he characterised as the Government of India's "eloquent silence" He emphasised the fact that the Government of India could urge on the British Government to veto the South African Bill. Meanwhile, he assured South Africans of the active sympathy of the Congress towards their cause and he warned the Union Government that India when she becomes independent—this will not be far off—she will not forget the indignities heaped upon her nationals abroad.

WORSE THAN NAZI METHODS

Dr. Ramnarain Lohia moved an amendment seeking to delete the word "British" in the resolution with reference to Indian settlers in South Africa and suggesting that there should be no disensions among the Indians in South Africa and that they should present united front and should co-operate with the African inhabitants in opposing the segregation policy which was directed against non-European races. He stated that the policy of the British Government had been all along a policy of segregation of non-Europeans. As long as that policy existed and continued, there was no use calling Overseas Indians as British Indian settlers. The only course open to them was to band together all Indians. Negroes and Arabs and ask all of them to join together and offer an united front against the British racial policy. He further declared that measures which had been taken by the Union Government were worse than those taken up by Hitler in Germany against Jews cheers).

Seth Govinddas supporting the original resolution said that it would be excellent, if United front could be successfully offered. He drew attention to the fact that the present legislation was an interim one.

JAWAHAR'S AMENDENT

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in supporting the amendment said that though it was strongly worded, it was right that Indians should work in co-operation with the original inhabitants of South Africa and should not go counter to their interests.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in the course of his reply said that in so far as the Indians stood on the same footing as the original inhabitants of South Africa in the matter of segregation, they should no doubt co-operate with each other but there was bound to be a limit to the manner and extent of the co-operation. The South Africans might have different views and might not agree on details. Therefore, no mandate should be imposed on the Indians in the matter of co-operating with Africans in the actual work.

He, however, accepted the amendment.

The resolution as amended was passed unanimously.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

After the resolution on South Africa was passed, the Congress President announced that Mr. J. B. Kriplani, would move the amendments to the constitution as approved by the Working Committee.

The Working Committee had made eight alterations in the recommendations made by Constitution Sub-Committee. The most important of these is, of course the omission of non-communal organisations from the operation of Article V, clause C of the constitution.

A new amendment suggested by the Working Committee is the substitution of 500 for 250 primary members needed to entitle a territorial constituency to elect one delegates to the Congress

ELECTION TRIBUNALS

It has also added two other clauses in the proposed amendments instituting election tribunals The first of these provides that if any Provincial Executive fails to appoint by a date specified by the Working Committee the Provincial Election Tribunal, the Working Committee shall appoint one. The second provides that an appeal shall lie to the Working Committee from any order passed by the Provincial Election Tribunal.

Rajen Babu explained in brief the amendments to the constitution that were to be moved firstly, he said, at present, there was no difference in the qualification between the ordinary members and those who stood as candidates for election as delegates except that the latter were required to be habitual wearers of Khaddar. According to one of the amendments that would be moved, a person would be qualified to vote at Congress elections only if he had been a member for 12 months and a person who desire to stand as a candidate for election to any office, would have to be a member for three years.

INCREASE IN QUOTA

Secondly the quota of primary members needed to quality a constituency to elect one delegate would be raised from 250 to 500. This quota would be uniform both for rural and urban constituencies.

Another change that was sought to be made was that instead of the quota of delegates being fixed for whole province, it would hereafter be fixed for every district on the population basis.

ELECTION FOR A. I. C. C.

The most important amendment proposed, was the change in the manner of election to the A. I. C. C. So far, the A. I. C. C. members were elected by the provinces on the basis of proportional representation. It was now proposed to divide the number of members into three parts. Two-thirds of the members would be elected by territorial constituencies. The allotment of constituencies would be made by the Provincial Congress Committees.

He pointed out that all the amendments that would be proposed had been discussed twice over, once by the constitution Sub-Committee and again by the Working Committee. He did not ask them to accept these amendments in toto, but only to bear in mind that they had been closely scrutinised.

At this stage; the A. I. C. C. adjourned for tea for half an hour.

Reassembling after tea, the A. I. C. C. proceeded to consider the constitutional amendments clause by clause

INCREASE IN PRIMARY MEMBERS

Acharya Kriplani in the course of his prefactory remarks said that the number of primary members of the Congress had increased rapidly, but the organisation had not improved therefore many defects had crept in. He re-called that the Haripura Congress had also appointed a constitution committee which had submitted its report, but it could not be discussed.

He then gave an account of how the amendments came to be framed beginning from the Tripuri Resolution.

Then commenced the business of moving and passing of the amendments which have already been published

DISAFFILIATION OF BURMA CONGRESS

The motion to disaffiliate the Burma Congress Committee drew Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru into the Debate Pandit Nehru supporting the motion recalled his visit to Burma and said that he had then been told by one section of the Indians there that the Burma Congress Committee might be disaffiliated The Burma Congress never had any mass membership nor were the Burmans in it While

(Continued on Page 37).

Sjt. Aney's Argument

(Continued from Page 36).

Indians wanted Burma to continue as a part of India, the Burmese themselves wanted separation. On the whole he thought it wise to disaffiliate the Congress the motion was adopted.

CHECK ON BOGUS ENROLMENT

The first amendment which evoked considerable opposition related to Article 5 (a) which lays down "no member shall be entitled to exercise his vote at any election, unless he has been continuously on the Congress register for three months, prior to the date of the election.

The amendment which was moved by Mr. Mandeshwar Sharma from Andhra sought to lay down that no one should have the franchise unless he had been on the Congress register for a year. The mover said that the amendment aimed at removing corruption arising out of indiscriminate mass enrolment almost on the eve of every election. It was necessary, he said, that the Congress organisation should have persons who had genuine faith in its principles.

SATYAMURTI SUPPORTS.

Mr. S. Satyamurti who supported the amendment said that in the interests of purity of the Congress, it was necessary to discourage "last minute enrolment." He thought that the amendment of Mr. Sharma was an effective remedy.

RANGA'S OPPOSITION.

Urging the A.I.C.C. to reject the amendment, Prof. Ranga said that Mr. Sharma's suggestion, if accepted, would create an impression that the doors of the Congress organisation were being barred to masses. It would hamper the democratisation of the Congress.

Mr. Achut Patwardhan opposed the ammendment on the ground that it would lead to the depletion of the strength of the Congress.

Swami Sahajanand urged the A.I.C.C. to reject the amendment without hesitation. He thought that its acceptance would bar the doors of the Congress against Kisans and workers.

Mr. Kumte appealed to the 'Forward Bloc' and other Leftists to support the amendment in the interests of "activisation" of the Congress.

ANEY'S ARGUMENT

Mr. M. S. Aney who opposed the amendment, said that it would impose a restriction on the "Congress tax-payer." Every four-anna member was like a tax-payer, enjoying the right of vote. The amendment would restrict this right and kill the incentive in the masses to get enrolled.

Mr. Sajad Zahir said that the Congress was expected to be the "mirror of mass opinion." How could it reflect mass opinion, he asked, when attempts were being made to bar its doors against the masses? He urged the members to reject the amendment.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena said that the amendment would go a long way towards purifying the Congress. The present system of enrolment had led to considerable corruption.

One of the members moved for the closure of the debate at this stage. The motion was carried by 101 against 78 votes amidst cries of "shame" from a section of the audience.

The amendment was carried by 119 votes against 87 in poll. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru walked into the "Noes" lobby amidst cheers from the Leftist section of the audience.

TEST FOR CANDIDATES.

The amendment regarding eligibility for election of delegates to the Congress or for candidature to the Provincial or the District Congress Committees was taken up for consideration. The amendment sought to lay down that such a candidate would be eligible for election, if only he had been a member of the Congress for three consecutive years at the time of the election, provided that at the time of offering himself for such election, he was not a member of any other parallel committee and with a further proviso that it shall be open to the Executive of the Provincial Congress Committee to grant an exemption in favour of any person regarding the above-mentioned qualification for election in 1939 and 1940.

Mr. Bhupendra Sanyal (U. P.) moved an amendment seeking to add a proviso for exemption from the operation of the clause in the case of members of the minority community, Harijans, women and political prisoners. It might be that when the Working Committee added the proviso giving discretion to the Provincial Executive, it might be having in its mind the case for exemption of the persons mentioned by him. But the Provincial Committees might only exempt such persons, as they deemed fit and, therefore, his amendment was necessary.

Mr. Balakrishna Sharma (Lucknow) moved another amendment for similar exemption, but only amended the word political prisoners into "recently released political prisoners". Otherwise, he thought, the purpose of the change would not be met.

Mr. Athul Kumar (Bengal) moved another similar amendment with the additional class of "detenus" for being exempted from the operation of the clause.

The President stated that the three amendments would be grouped together and would be taken up jointly for consideration.

He, then, announced that there were two more amendments which had been tabled and which went to the very root of the matter. He, then, called upon Mr. R. K. Sidhwa (Sind) to move his amendment.

Mr. Sidhwa moved his amendment for the deletion of the proviso, seeking to give discretionary powers to the Executive of the Provincial Congress Committee. He regarded the proviso to be a dangerous one and he thought that it would not meet the purpose for which it was intended. He, therefore, urged the deletion of that proviso.

Discussion on the amendment was adjourned to to-day.

JAWAHAR EXPLAINS.

At the conclusion of the proceedings, the Congress President stated that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to speak on an important matter and that was about the amended resolution on Indians in South Africa

Pandit Jawaharlal rising to make a statement referred to the South African resolution passed by the house earlier, particularly the amendment to the original resolution, moved by Dr. Lohia and seconded by him The draft resolution asked the Indians in South Africa to combat discriminatory legislation against non-European races. It was subsequently pointed out by Mahatma Gandhi and others who were in touch with the situation in South Africa that that might result in adverse reaction in South Africa. The resolution was based on the assumption that a breach of faith had occurred. But the amended resolution would not be so much based on the breach of faith as on a wider principle and a wider issue.

And on that wider issue, a strong fight by the Government of India as urged by some of the speakers would not be possible. It was, therefore, now felt, that far from helping the cause of Indians in South Africa, it might hinder it. The Indians there would be deeply stirred as there were also conflicts between Indians themselves. He, therefore, consulted Dr. Lohia and Mr Bhulabhai Desai and with their consent and with the consent of the House he would urge the adoption of the original draft resolution without incorporating the amendment.

The necessary permission having been granted the draft resolution was adopted.

The House adjourned till 1-0 p. m. to-day (Sunday).

THE A. I. C. C.

by

D. F. KARAKA

This afternoon's session varied between the dull and the fairly interesting. It never touched the heights of Tripuri. There was a tired feeling all round the pandal and nobody was in a mood for raising his voice with the temperature rising gradually as the rays of the sun penetrated through the thin iron sheets which were put on top for protection from the monsoon. The sight of members of the Working Committee devouring large quantities of orange juice, while the press and other benches only got plain water showed quite clearly, that there was no equality in the Congress Raj!

* * * *

There was the little flutter of excitement when someone went to the dais and distributed pamphlets shouting inaudibly. After much trouble I discovered he was protesting against the legality of "the presidential election"—I presume it referred to the presidential nomination.

* * * *

There is not much lobby gossip to report except that one very responsible person told me that prohibition was sure to come on August 1st or else the Minister concerned would resign. You don't say so! I thought the whole ministry would 'have' to resign. Meanwhile, there is also no truth in the rumour that the Reception Committee sent a special invitation to Parsee elders with a view to "appeasement." Strolling about "the lobby" and looking pleasantly dignified were some of our ministers and one particularly charming person whom I have learnt to respect—the President of the Legislative Council. The Prime Minister had his smile for us all, the Home Member was signing autograph books of little tots, the Minister of Public Works was having a scholarly tete-a-tete in Urdu with Dr. Ashraf, that very impressive young man from the U. P. Govind Vallabh Pant was relaxing beautifully on the cushions, the Pandit and Bhulabhai Desai were drafting amendments, Satyamurthi had discarded half of his national dress and arrived in a kurta without his imposing Madrasee pugree, Acharya Kripalani was making it clearer to me that one does not have to go all the way to London to capture the atmosphere of Chelsea, and Subhas Babu was asking himself what his Forward Bloc really stood for. It was an interesting Kaleidoscope—a Congress potpourri.

* * * *

The proceedings of the day were not interesting. Formal resolutions and the amendment to the Constitution were the order of the day. I could not quite get worked up about the idea that henceforth a married woman would have to give her husband's name when applying for membership of the Congress. To-morrow, perhaps, we may get some fireworks.

GOA DEPUTATION TO PORTUGAL

"Does Not Represent The People", Says Congress Secretary

BOMBAY, June 24.

Mr. C. K. Sankholkar, Honorary Secretary of the Goa Congress Committee, Bombay Branch, has issued a statement saying that the deputation from Portuguese India that has left for Lourence Marques to invite the President of the Portuguese Republic to visit Goa, does not represent the people of Portuguese India.—United Press.

MORE A. I. C. C. MEMBERS ARRIVE

BOMBAY, June 24.

The Hon. Mr. Anugrah Narain Sinha, Finance Minister of Bihar, accompanied by Babu Mathura Prasad, Mr Shah Ozir Monimi Saheb, Babu Baidyanath Choudhury Pandit Hargovind Misra, Mr. Mohayaprasad Singh, Mr. Ramchandra Singh, Mr. Brijnandan Sahaya and Mr. Manjoor Azazi, arrived in Bombay this morning by the E. I. R. Calcutta Mail.

Seth Govind Das from Jubbulpore and Mr. Bankim Mukherji and Mr. Haran Ghose from Bengal also arrived by the same train.—United Press.

KISAN POLITICAL PRISONERS' DAY

July 9th Fixed For Observance

An All-India Kisan Political Prisoners' Day was decided upon to be observed on 9th July by the All-India Kisan Committee, which met on Saturday night under the presidentship of Acharya Narendradev, at the R. L. Trust Library Hall, Girgaon.

On that day a demand to treat Kisan prisoners as 'politicals' and for ensuring better treatment and for securing their release would be made by Kisan Sabhas all over India.

The Committee also reviewed the Kisan movement in Orissa and requested Swami Sahajanand and Mr. Jayprakash Narain to tour Orissa. Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A. (Central), is also likely to visit Orissa.

Mr. Ranga, giving an account of the work in Orissa, said there was a lull in the activities as prominent workers of the Kisan movement were engaged in States Peoples' Movement front in Talcher, Dhenkanal, etc.

Also the possibility of organising groups in the Central Assembly and Provincial Assemblies so that their activity may be linked up with the outside struggle of the Kisans was considered at the meeting. The necessity of Kisan representatives being represented on Committees like the Cotton and Jute Committees in the Central Assembly was also considered. Efforts are to be made in the direction.

The Committee would again meet at the same place on Monday morning at 8-30 a.m. and would decide its further course of action in regard to Kisan struggles that are now being waged in various provinces. It would also consider the attitude of the Congress towards the Kisan Sabha.

NEW YORK COTTON THREE POINTS DOWN

Wheat Active On Scattered Demand

LINSEED QUIET BUT STEADY

Further Rise In Silver

BOMBAY: June 24.

NEW YORK COTTON

The New York Cotton showed somewhat easier tendency following Liverpool, where barter agreement seemed to have created little effect, but lower levels attracted some enquiry at later stage.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Liverpool Wheat Market was active on scattered support influenced by the steadiness abroad.

Local Wheat Market also displayed better feeling encouraged by steady cables from overseas.

General demand in Linseed was hesitant with steady undertone.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, June 24.

Previous c'osing	8.80
To-day's opening	8.75
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing	8.77
Difference	—.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939

Liverpool, June 24.

Previous closing	4.64
To-day's opening	4.69
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	4.64
Difference	nil

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939	Rs. 160-8
April May 1940	Rs. 157-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 24.

The trading in October began at 8.75 i.e. five points lower than the last closing.

Prices declined on lower Liverpool **and increased liquidation and realising but thereafter the market developed better tendency on covering and outside buying under which Oct. touched 8.80 but renewed liquidation appeared with the rate falling back and closing finally at 8.77.**

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, June 24.

Broach July-August opened to-night at Rs. 161-8 in the local market. American advices were lower and hence the price dec'ined and closed at Rs. 160-4.

April/May opened at Rs. 157-8 and then rose to Rs. 158-2 but closed at Rs. 157-8.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 24.

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

July (9.38/9.38) 9.45/9.46
October (8.71/8.70) 8.76/8.75
December (8.45/8.44) 8.50/8.50

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, June 24.

American July (4.99) 5.02
American October (4.61) 4.64
Giza July (6.41) 6.48
Giza October (6.48) 6.55

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, June 24.

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-7 1/4) 1-7 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-4 3/4) 1-4 3/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop June July (£26 paid and buyers) £25 buyers.
Dundee August (£27 1/4 sellers) £27 1/4 sellers
Lightning August (£25 1/2 sellers) 25 1/2 sellers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay June July (£11 3/8 sellers) £11 3/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata June (£12 3/4 sellers) 12 3/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata June (£11 13/16 sellers) £11 13/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal July (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 7/8 sellers

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 24.

Previous closing	4.68 1/8
To-day's opening	4.68 1/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 24.

Previous closing	4.68.13
To-day's opening	4.68.12
To-day's closing	4.68.13

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, June 24.

Previous closing	176.71
To-day's opening	176.71
To-day's closing	176.71

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 24.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.12 and continued quiet and narrow owing to lack of interest.

Franc opened at 176.71 and remained dull and inactive.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 15/16 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.193) 13.193
New York on Bombay (34.97) 34.97
Berlin on Milan (0.87 1/8) 0.87 1/8
London on Milan (89.02) 89.02
London on Shanghai (0-6 11/16 nominal) 0-6 3/4 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil), Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-6) £7-8-6
Silver (19 1/4d) 19 7/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (13/16 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent
4 months (7/8 to 7/8 per cent) 13/16 to 13/16 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent

3½ P. C. GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotation

Bombay, June 24.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 95/11/6 at 2 p.m.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 24.

The following are the opening rates:
General Motors (dol 44 1/4) dol 44 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 23 5/8) dol 23 3/4
U S Common (illegible) dol 47 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 106 3/4) unquoted.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, June 24.

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"India and speculators bought. Business sma'l."

LONDON SILVER

London, June 24.

Spot	(19 7/16d) 19 5/8d+3/16
Forward	(19 1/4d) 19 7/16d+3/16

LONDON GOLD

London, June 24.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6) £7-8-6

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, June 24.

Silver ready	51	10	0
Silver Ashad	51	9	0
Silver Shravan	51	6	0

GOLD

Gold ready	37	1	3
Gold Ashad	37	1	6
Gold Shravan	37	1	9
Sovereign	23	10	3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 24.

Wheat September	3	2	3
Wheat January	3	6	0
Wheat May	3	6	6
Linseed September	5	6	9
Linseed May	5	4	9

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, June 24.

The closing quotation for Liverpool wheat (July) was 4/d.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, June 24.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 46 1/4d. The market was fairly active on scattered support influenced by steadiness abroad subsequently it became quiet.

LARGE ALLOTMENT OF TREASURY BILLS

Jubilation In London Money Market

LONDON: June 24.

The Money Market was delighted with a large allotment of this week's Treasury Bills, the size of which is considered amply to atone for the lower rate which is anyhow attributable to their being payable on July 1st, when the half-year settlement is negotiated. Most of the circles estimate that the half-year will have passed without the least sign of special borrowing.

Silver advanced further by 3 16ths to 19 5/8 pence on Indian buying meeting small offerings.

Wall-Street closed steady.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA JUTE SHARES STEADY

CALCUTTA, June 24.

Jutes ruled steady and active but trading was somewhat restricted. Coals ruled easier market (illegible) nothing but nominal. Teas entirely neglected. Miscellaneous speculative issues ruled steady. Other industrials did not show much importance. Govt. Securities kept steady at their decline. Following were closing quotations.

Govt. Securities 3 1/2 per cent, Govt. Paper Rs 95/12, 3 1/2 per cent loan (1947/50) 103/10 small lot, 4 per cent loan (1960/70) Rs. 110/6 small lot, 5 per cent loan (1945/55) 113/8 small lot.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1530 C. Div. Conty 381, Reserve 110.

Railway Chaparmuk Silghat 9.

Coals: Amalgamated 22/12 odd lot, Bhulanbararee 6/8 odd lot, Burrakur 12/2, Equitable 30/4.

Jutes: Adamjee 11/4, Auckland 172/8, Rally 196 small lot, Barnagore pref 57, Dalhousie 311, Howrah 54/13, Hukumchand 5/4, pref 61 small lot, Kamarhatty 494, Kanknarrah 388 small lot, Lawrence 347, New Central 290.

Miscellaneous: Burma corpn. 5/9, Indian copper 1/11, Jubbulpore elec 11/12 odd lot, Muttra elec 8/8 odd lot, Burn and Co., ord 266/8, Hukumchand steel 5/14 ct. Indian iron and steel 25/3, Kumardhubi eng. ord 3/4, steel corpn 12/13, pref 94 ex div. Triton Insurance 216/8, ex div, Associated Hotel 1/6, Ct. B. I. corpn pref 147/8 small lot, Walford Transport 1/1 small odd lot, British Burma petroleum 4 Orient paper pref 83 small lot Titaghur paper 2nd pref 107 small lot, A ordy 12/10 e div, Assam Saws annas 13, Broach timber 13/4, Carew and Co. 9/12, Samastipore 5.

Debentures: 3 1/4 per cent (illegible) Howrah Bridge 100/8 small lot, 4 1/2 per cent Steel corporation £106.—A.P.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

Bay Storm Weakens

POONA, June 25

The bay storm weakened after passing inland and lies this morning as a depression centred near Ranchi. The monsoon has been vigorous in Chota Nagpur and Bihar and active in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, East Central India, East Central Provinces, Konkan and Malabar.

Local rain also occurred in the United Provinces and East and North Punjab, while a few falls are reported from Bombay Deccan, and North Madras Coast. Both day and night temperatures were appreciably below normal in the plains of the East and North Punjab, and West United Provinces, while the day temperatures alone were appreciably below normal in parts of Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

The chief amounts of rainfall in inches are:—Ranchi, Cheerapunji, and Darjiling four; Hazaribagh, Daltonganj, Ratnagiri three; Sibsagar, Coxs Bazar, Gaya two; Chittagong, Barisal, Naya Dumka, Khandala one and half; Tezpur, Silchar, Mymensingh, Sambalpur, Shillong, Pendra, Dharampur, Calicut, Mahabaleshwar, Mercara one; Gorakhpur, Roorkee, Sutna, Raipur and Ludhiana half.

Forecast until the evening of June 25—monsoon will be vigorous in Bihar, Chota Nagpur and the adjoining parts of East United Provinces and East Central India and will be active in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Malabar and Konkan. Local falls of rain are also likely in East Central Provinces and along and near the Punjab and the United Provinces Hills.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain will occur in Chota Nagpur, Bihar and the adjoining districts of the East United Provinces and East Central India during the next fortyeight hours. —A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 24-6-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.038 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.6 degrees 1.8 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.9 degrees 1.4 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 73 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 17 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 228 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 43 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 9.

Rain in 24 hours 0.16 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 4.30 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 4.31 inches.

Weather Remarks—Thunder and rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 24-6-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.88 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.67 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 24

Following a rise of 12 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 162 for Broach J/A delivery and at Rs. 156/8 for new Broach A/M delivery. The market opened at Rs. 162/8 for Broach J/A delivery and fluctuated between Rs. 161/10 and Rs. 163 The market was uncertain. There being the session of the All-India Congress Committee to-day in the city, the market closed at 2 p.m. as under:

F G M G—			
Broach J/A	Rs.	161	12 0
Broach A/M		157	8 0
Fine M G—			
Oomra July		155	4 0
Oomra D/J		143	10 0
F G M G—			
Bengal July		121	8 0
Bengal D/J		119	0 0

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach J/A New York July Rs. 60 1/2
Broach J/A Liverpool July Rs. 59
Broach A/M New York May Rs. 42 1/2
Broach A/M Liverpool May Rs. 43 1/2
New York Liverpool: July 43 October 33 December 40 January 51 March 63 May 68

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, June 23

SAKELS—	
July	11.45+10
November	12.03+11
ASHMOUNI—	
August	9.63+8
October	9.73+10
December	9.79+10
February	9.88+11
April	9.96+12
GIZA—	
July	11.42+15
November	11.64+12
January	11.75+13
March	11.86+11

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 23

Broach J/A highest 164 1/4 lowest 162 1/8 closing 163 3/8

Broach A/M highest 156 3/4 lowest 155 3/4 closing 156 3/8

Oomra July highest 156 1/4 lowest 155 1/4 closing 155 7/8

Oomra D/J highest 143 lowest 142 1/2 closing 142 3/4

Bengal July highest 121 lowest 120 1/2 closing 121

Bengal D/J highest 118 lowest 117 3/4 closing 118

Night session: Broach J/A opening 163 5/8 highest 163 5/8 lowest 160 3/4 closing 161 3/8.

Broach A/M closing 156

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 24

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £7-8-6. London Paris Exchange rate was also unchanged at 176.71. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68.13 at London and 4.68 1/8 at New York. London silver prices advanced 3/16d. for Spot at 19 7/16d and forward prices advanced 3/16d. at 19 1/4d. Prices advanced on Indian buying. There was small speculative selling and the market was steady. Later on the market was quiet but firm. There was small general business at 1/16th over the fixed rates. Sellers were reserved. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 6 1/2 London Bombay Spot parity was Rs 51-9-3 and forward was Rs. 51-2-6 The local market opened very steady and silver prices after opening at Rs 51-10 advanced to Rs 51/13 but later on there was increased selling and prices declined to Rs. 51/9. The gold ring was quietly steady with a restricted business.

GOLD

Ready	37	1	3
Ashad delivery	37	1	6
Ashad Tejimandi	0	1	0
Shravan delivery	37	1	6
Shravan tejimandi	0	2	3

SILVER

Ready	51	-	0
Ashad delivery	51	9	0
Ashad tejimandi	0	13	0
Shravan delivery	51	6	6
Shravan tejimandi	-	6	0

LONDON METALS

London, June 23

Copper	£42	5	0
Lead	£14	15	0
Spelter	£14	6	3
Tin	£224	15	0

LONDON SUGAR

London, June 23

August sh. 7 3 3/4d.

Bombay Burmas Firm

TATA STEEL SHARES VERY STEADY

Restricted Turnover In A Small Session

BOMBAY, June 24.

The local Share Bazar was open for one hour as several members were to attend the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee which is having its session in the city to-day.

The market during the Small Session ruled very steady and there was restricted turnover. The tone of the market was very steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow session.

Yesterday the Wall Street Market ruled steady and U.S. Steel shares closed 5/8 up at 47 3/8 and Anaconda Copper Mining Shares advanced 1/8 at 13 7/8. General Motors were unchanged at 44 1/4 dollars.

There was no fresh news and the market is anxiously awaiting foreign political developments but there is more disposition to buy on declines. The market opinion is moderately bullish and bulls are likely to lend active support at the time of month-end settlement.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,405 and advanced to Rs. 1,415 under scattered buying but there appeared some realising and prices reacted to Rs. 1,405. Low levels attracted support and prices closed at Rs. 1,410. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 292-8.

Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 76[illegible] and after declining to Rs. 761 advanced to Rs. 765 and closed at Rs. 763-12. Hydro Electric Shares were steady. Associated Cements were steady at Rs. 134-12. Bombay Burmas were firm with improved buying.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, June 24.

100	Ahmed. Advance	255	0
100	BOM. DYEING	763	12
100	CENTURY	212	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	212	8
100	COLABA	123	0
100	Coorla	84	0
250	David	25	0
250	Dawn	285	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0	4
100	Finlay	93	8
100	GOKAK	136	0
1.000	Hindustan	1675	0
100	Indore	38	12
100	Khatau	83	12
100	KOHINOOR	222	8
200	Laxmi	417	8
250	Madras United	25	0
100	MORARJI	121	8
250	Model	42	8
50	MYSORE	87	8
100	NEW GREAT	192	0
100	Oosmanshahi	41	0
100	PHOENIX	215	0
25	Sassoon Silk	68	0
1.000	Sholapur	2.725	0
50	SIMPLEX	69	4
1,000	SWADESHI	210	8
100	SWAN	90	0
500	Vishnu	1,025	0
1.000	Westerns	860	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	108	0
25-500	CENTRAL	33	12
500	Imperial	1,546	4
125-500	Imp. Conty.	378	12
50-100	India	143	0
100	Reserve Bank	11	8
5	Union	6-2-6	

CEMENTS

500	ASSOCIATED	134	12

INSURANCE

100	Empire	661	4
15-100	Jupiter	14	0
20	Mercantile	53	8
15-75	New India	39	10
200	Oriental	4377	8
10-50	Vulcan	7	8

ELECTRIC

100	Ahd. Old	147	8
10	Amalgamated	12	0
1.000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,455	0
10	Ajmer	11	4
50	BOMBAY TRAM	129	4
100	Bombay Suburban	155	0
10	Broach	10	4
100	Karachi	195	0
100	Poona	190	0
100	Surat	151	4
100	TATA HYDRO	152	4
1,000	TATA POWERS	1 281	4

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	973	12
100	C. Province	100	4
100	Dh. Baramati	101	8
100	Gujarat	100	8
100	Mandra Bhon	99	0
100	Pachora Jamner	87	0
100	Sara Serajganj	102	0
500	Tapti Valley	771	4

MININGS

9	Burma Corp	5	10
2sh.	Indian Copper	1	11
2sh	Indian Iron	25	2
10	SHIVRAJPUR	36	4
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,410	0
15	TATA STEEL ORD.	292	8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	350	0
10	Air Service	7	12
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	180	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	740	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	243	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 24

Bombay Dyeing (761/4) 762 /61 /65 763/12
Century (211) 211 212
Central India (211/8) 211 212/8
Kohinoor (221) 221/8 221/2 222/8
New Great (192/8) 192
Simplex (69) XD 69/4
Swadeshi (210) 209/8 210 211 210/8
Associated Cement (134/4) 134/8 135/4 134/12
Andhra (1455) 1455
Tram Ord (128/12) 128 129/4
Tata Hydro (152/4) 152
Tata Power (1280) 1277 1281
T Steel Defd (1405) 1405 1415 1406 1410 1407 1408 1410
T Steel Ord (292/8) 292 293 292/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (161/4) 161/8
Bellapur (180) 180/8 180
B Steam (243) 242 243
B Burma (498) 499 505 503 505 506

125	B. BURMA	506	4
50	B. BURMA CONT.	170	10
8sh	Br. B Petrol	3-13-6	
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	87	12
100	IND BLEACHING	93	0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	43	0
100	I Radio Defd.	342	8
100	I Radio Ord.	350	0
100	Port Canning	72	14
30	PREMIER CON	70	8
10	Scindia	17	13
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	36	0

PREFERENCE

5-1/2	p.c Amalgamated (T.F.)	106	0
7	p. c. Andhra Valley	1450	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	295	0
7	p.c Bombay Tram (T.F.)	79	4
5	p.c Central India (T.F.)	556	4
6¼	p.c Prem Const 1st	108	0
6¼	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	96	8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	155	0
7½	p.c Tata Power	1,562	8
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	207	8
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	161	8
7	p.c Vishnu	655	0

DEBENTURES

3-3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	101	12
6	p.c Andhra Valley	105	10
7	p.c Bombay Telephone	52	12
7	p.c Sholapur	78	2
8	p. c. Tata Hydro	105	8

(Capital Letters indicate Shares in Forward List.)

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, June 22.

	This week. £
Total Bullion	226,900,000
Public deposits	25,200,000
(A) Other deposits	133,400,000
Government securities	112,600,000
(B) Other securities	31,700,000
Notes and coin	32,200,000
Notes in circulation	494,700,000
Ratio of Reserve to liabilities	20.30 p.c.
(A) Other deposits include	97,200,000
(B) Other securities include	6,500,000
Total deposits	158,600,000
Total securities	144,300,000

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, June 24

London market—
Standard copper cash (buyers) £42-0-0
Standard Copper 3 months £42-7-6
Electrolytic copper £43-0-0
Bombay market—
Yellow metal sheets Rs. 49-0-0
Copper sheets Rs. 49-0-0
Tone: Weak.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 24

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	95/14
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62	98/8
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	99/8
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	101/14
3 per cent 1963/65	97/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	103/10
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	107/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	115
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	100/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	103/10
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	113/9
4 per cent 1953/65 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1965 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1972 B P T	108
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	118
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	107
6 per cent M Deb 1954	127
6 per cent K P T 1956	127

Note: 3 1/2 per cent G P Notes prices remained unchanged. The tone of the market was very steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, June 24

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32 to December
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32 to January.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16 to Feb.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Aug. 1/6 1/32 Sept. May
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 287 1/2
Bank's buying T T 285
Bank's buying D D 284 1/4
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,308
Bank's buying T T 1,328
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 65 1/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 65
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/2
[illegible]
Bank's selling D D 39
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 158
BERLIN
Bank's selling D D 86
CROSS RATES—
Hongkong London 1/2 25/32 24th instant
Shanghai London 8/6 3/4 24th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 24th instant
Java London 8.79 5/8 24th instant
New York London 4.68.12 23rd instant
London New York 4.68.13 23rd instant
London Paris 176.71 23rd instant
London Italy 89.02 23rd instant
London Belgium 27.52 5/8 23rd instant
London Switzerland 20.77 23rd instant
London Berlin 11.67 1/4 23rd instant
London Stockholm 19.42 23rd instant
London Amsterdam 8.81 7/8 23rd instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Gold £7-8-6 22nd instant
Gold £7-8-6 23rd instant
Silver London Ready 19 1/4 22nd instant
Silver London Ready 19 7/16 23rd instant
Silver London Forward 19 1/16 22nd instant
Silver London Forward 19 1/4 23rd instant
Silver New York Ready 43 22nd instant
Silver New York Ready 43 23rd instant
London discounts 3 months 7/8 per cent 22nd instant
London discounts 3 months 7/8 per cent 23rd instant
London discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 22nd instant
London discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 23rd instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 23

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	72
3 1/2 per cent	85
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	98 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	103 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	106 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	109 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	105
3 per cent 1949/52	96 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	68
3 1/2 per cent War loan	94 1/2
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	107 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord	38/3

NEW LIGHT ON SARAJEVO

diers and policemen everywhere.

'What has happened?'

'The Archduke and Duchess have been murdered.'

And so I put on the most mournful expression I could. At Vishegrad, the frontier station, we were all stopped and searched. But my papers were in order and I was let through.

The Imperial police had been warned that there was a plot being prepared against Francis-Ferdinand right at Sarajevo itself. These reports were dismissed as mere childish babble and no action was taken.

Tchabrinovitch stationed himself between the station and the Town Hall to wait for the procession. He threw his bomb into the carriage, and the Archduke bent down and, without moving an eyelash, picked it up and threw it into the street as if it were a flower. It burst and wounded several people, but the procession moved on without stopping.

The Mayor delivered a complimentary address of welcome to their Imperial and Royal Highnesses, but Francis-Ferdinand replied in furious rage.

"I thank you for the delicate notion you had of welcoming me with a bomb."

Gavrilo was hidden at the corner of Franz Joseph Street and the embankment on the river Miliatchka. Francis-Ferdinand's chauffeur was ordered to go straight to the palace, while the other official motor cars went by Franz Josef Street. Had he faithfully followed out his orders, the Archduke would have escaped.

In the case, as you say, Sir, the great war of 1914 could not have taken place. But at the critical moment, the chauffeur made a mistake and followed the leading car. He even made such a wide swing that he brushed against the curb stone on which Gavro was waiting. Princip needed to take only one step to jump in the running board. He pointed his revolver at the Archduke's breast. The Archduchess threw herself forward to protect her husband.

There was an explosion. The Archduchess fell, Gavro fired a second shot. The Archduke crumpled to the floor. It was all over.

They can now, if they please, arrest, Princip, Grabech and all the Serbian suspects. They can hang them up by the thumbs and let Govro roast to death over a slow fire in his prison. But all that is now useless. The war of 1914 is bound to take place.

Milan returned on June 29th to his anxiously waiting wife. He had come back home without attracting any attention. The first thing he did is to go to the kitchen and soon in a great burst of flame that box which was big enough to bury the peace of Europe, was going up the chimney.

I See Gavrilo's Mother

Milan Shakota had ended his story, which he had told in the simple way of his nature.

"And the other Princip's, are they still living?"

"Sure! Both his brothers and his mother also. She is at present at Hajitch in the house of Jovo her eldest son, the member of the Parliament."

And so we went in the same morning over to Jovo's house to see the Princips.

When we entered the house there was sitting in the main room Mother Princip beside her son Dr. Nicholas. They were waiting for the elder brother, Jovo, the head of the family.

The Mother Princip, or Maika Princip as the villagers call her, is an old woman with an imperious profile and a countenance

(Continued From Page 17)

deeply furrowed with wrinkles. Her eyes, like those of her son are deep set in their sockets and burn with a sombre fire. Gavrilo, no doubt, had that same stare that almost interesses you by his intensity. Her expressive face shows the health one gets only from the rude peasant life. A white neckerchief frames her sunscorched figure.

Once more I took coffee but this time with the Princips. "Please tell me about him!' asked I Maika Princip.

"Gavrilo", she began, "Gavrilo ....He was born?" as she pronounced that musical Christian name her voice became as gentle as that of a young mother crooning over her first child.

"Gavrilo," said she, "was nineteen years old when that happened. He was born on the 21st of July 1896. He was good little boy, at once very gentle and very wild." She turned her eyes towards the wall in the darkest corner of the room. I saw there Gavrilo's portrait in a large frame like a doorway in a whitewashed wall.

He was seated and his hands glasped a book tightly. His thin features where those of a dreamy but rather common place adolescent. That absence of individuality, that face like one of a series, struck me suddenly as admirably suited to a hero of this kind, who was born for one single idea, one sole act, and had emerged from the crowd only to perform his mysterious mission and then fall back into the shadow.

But was I altogether right. His eyes were not pitiless. They were tender. They were imbued with a melancholy which was perhaps only the presentiment of his death.

We like to imagine all sorts of things of a man who kills, but rarely that he is good, soft and a dreamer. We shall not forget that from a certain pitiless gentleness, a conviction which curves around the soul, like a hand around an apple, can spring the greatest act of violence and that a smile is almost ever on the lips of those who have absolute certainty.

"Gavrilo," repeated Maika Princip. "What do you want me to say about him? For a long time he had ceased to belong to me, so many other people claim him, some agitate him like a flag. Books and people have taken him from me and later, it was prison. Now it is the nation. I would rather that he slept in peace." She placed her hands on her stomach like a peasant woman. I looked at her old and drugged hands in which the veins stood out like strings. This thought came to me: had not those hands rapped a little child in his swadd'ing cloth: if this woman had not carried in her body the child who was to Gavrilo Princip; if that maternal bosom had been struck with sterility after the birth of the first two sons, ten million wooden crosses would not have been planted at the head of ten million dead men to make their vain, silent, prayer in the Great War cemeteries.

I know all those 'ifs' were foolish. Maika Princip must also have long pondered them, before she murmured:

"All that wasn't my fault."

That sentence fell like a stone on the table between her son, the doctor, Shakota and I.

"And you, Doctor Princip, won't you tell me something about your brother?"

"No, I can't. I have no right to do so. Jovo, my elder brother, isn't here, and he is the only one who has the right to talk about Gavrilo.

"When can I see him?"

"I have been waiting for him, but I don't believe he is coming."

"Wouldn't it be possible to meet him somewhere else?"

"No. He is always on the go."

I took leave of them and Maika Princip was still starring straight ahead, with her hands stretched on her lap.

I had seen the Princips, questioned Milan Shakota who knows better than anyone else the background of the world's great tragedy. Having been the regicide's bosom friend, he knows the whole story and never has opened his lips about it until to-day. I saw the graves of the seven terrorists, I watched the smug idle life past at the very spot where Francis-Ferdinand fell to the ground and dragged all Europe with him.

With my head full of these tales and memories, I felt that the curtain of time had rolled back 25 years and I remembered that on that day in June, 1914, something loaded the dice three times. It took three misunderstandings, three successive errors: by the police authorities, and the conspirators to place the Archduke within reach of Gavrilo's revolver.

The dice were cast against peace, and against mankind. It seems if an invisible and maleficient force more powerful than all the Chancelleries, a force one dare not call God and cannot merely be termed Chance, wished Ferdinand's death and demanded war.

I leave Milan Shakota, Maika Princip and Hajitch, this little village lying between a national highway on whose stone Gavrilo crawled and scraped his knees in infancy, and the small waterfall which murmured an accompaniment to his first thoughts, will continue his music

(WORLD COPYRIGHT 1939 BY AUTHOR. REPRODUCTION IN WHOLE OR PART FORBIDDEN.)

Mrs. Mohammed Of Ceylon

Was The First Muslim Girl To Enter English School

By Syed M. H. Zaidi

The Muslims entered Ceylon during the very life-time of the Prophet of Islam.

Of the total population of Ceylon, there are to-day well over 300,000 Muslims, the number of women being almost equal.

The prejudice, which had for some decades existed against the English education and public activity of women as a result of detrimental forces working on all sides, has now been dispelled. Women's associations and institutions are now busy educating and enlightening the girls. A Muslim woman in Ceylon is not so much segregated from man's society as her Indian sister. The 'Ladies Association' at Galle, besides popularising education and culture, is fighting untiringly for the social, political and legal rights of women.

The greatest work done for the awakening of Muslim women in Ceylon is by Mrs. M.A.C. Mohammed, the daughter of the late H.L.M. Effendi, Imperial Consul for the former Ottoman Empire, and grand-daughter of the late Hussen Lebbe Marikar, the first Imperial Consul for Turkey.

She and her sister were the first Moorish girls in Colombo to attend an English public school. There was a lot of opposition to this, and the two young girls used to hear many unkind remarks cast at them by those of their own community as they went to and from school each day.

However, their father, a man of progressive ideas, who was at that time Consul for the Imperial Ottoman Empire, continued the education of his daughters at the English school in the teeth of grim opposition. And luckily enough, the things have since changed entirely and the children and the grandchildren of those who jeered at the two sisters being sent to various schools and colleges. Of about 300,000 girls in different grades of girls' schools there is a fair percentage of pupils from Muslim homes.

Mrs. Mohammed came in contact with public work in 1914. Ever since she has been devoting her time and energy to the service of womanhood. She has already given the best and the most part of her life—full twenty-five years. She is connected with numerous associations and institutions of women. She is the Island vice-President of the Girl Guides Association of Ceylon, an ex-vice-President of All-India Muslim Young Women's Conference, and the Founder and President of the Young Muslim Women's Association of Ceylon since its inception in 1932. With the foundation of this Association there ushered in a new era in the public life of the ladies of the Muslim community of Ceylon. The Association frequently organises meetings at which ladies of every class and community assemble and avail themselves of the benefits of association and exchange of views and ideas with members and representatives of different religions.

It is quite significant that prominent non-Muslim ladies are readily giving their consent to be of service to the Association in various official and non-official capacities. All the members are happily and wholeheartedly working for the common good having 'service' as their watchword.

In June 1937, Mrs. Mohamed started a monthly magazine 'Anwasa' (Womanhood) which serves as an official organ of the Association.

Mrs. Mohamed believes that there is a very bright and useful future before the Association and if it is given the necessary help and an co-operation, it may become the medium for important social work among the women of the Island in general and the Muslim women in particular.

IF YOU HAVE A GRIEVANCE OR ANYTHING OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO VENTILATE

Tell It To The SENTINEL

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our DETECTIVE COMPETITION
You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

Detective Competition 25/6/39.	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Detective Competition 25/6/39.	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Detective Competition 25/6/39.	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Detective Competition 25/6/39.	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Detective Competition 25/6/39.	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

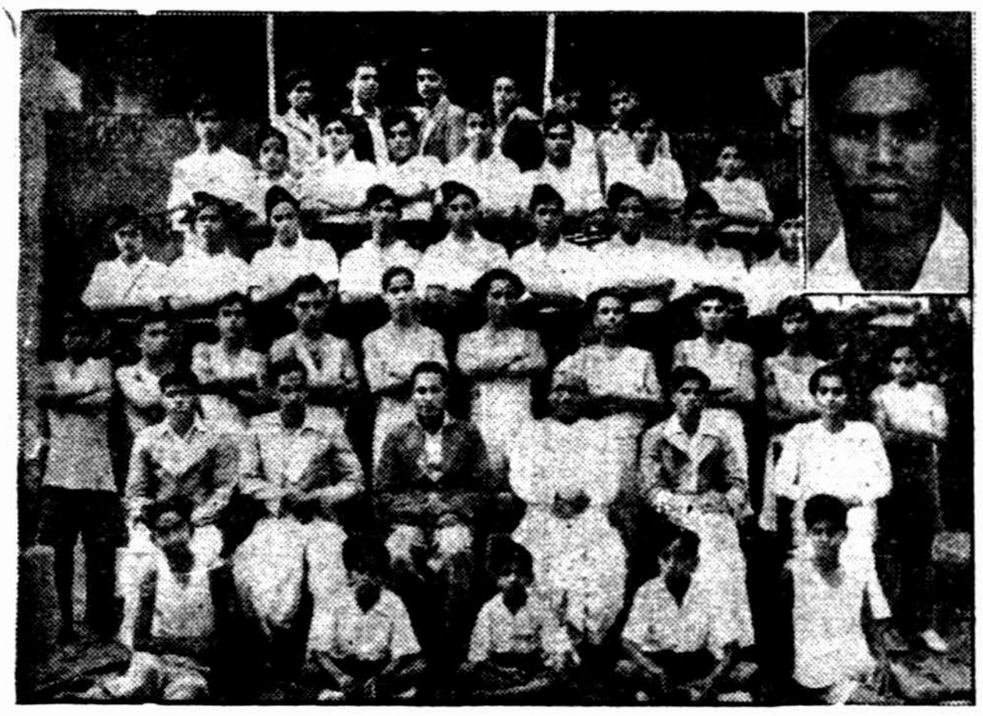
Name .....

Address .....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

PHYSICAL CULTURE IN KANARA



(Left)—A group of athletes of Swasthya Sangha (Physical Culture Institute), Mangalore, with Mr. K. K. Shetty (inset), Director of the Institute. (Right)—A display of sword-fight.

(Left to right)—Members of the Swasthya Sangha giving demonstrations of Lathi Bandish, Sword-lock and Jambia (Indian Jiujutsu).

A GUIDE TO
SUFFERERS
Deals with The Following:
FREE BOOK
Physiology of disease, means of avoiding evil influences of nine planets, methods of gaining sex-energy and retentive power, way to get rid of Leprosy, Leucoderma, all sorts of skin-diseases, Dyspepsia, Female diseases, etc. Sent absolutely free
Address: HOWRAH KUSHTA KUTIR, Post Box No. 7, Howrah.

PHYSICAL CULTURE IN KANARA

In 1931 when South Kanara, like the rest of India, was in the midst of the Civil Disobedience Movement, a small band of young men found that there was an intense urge among the youth for manly health-culture. So a health movement was started in Mangalore with the inspiration and financial help given to it by Sjt. Shamarao S. Karanje. Later Sjt A. B. Shetty, District Board President and now Secretary to the Minister of Health, Government of Madras, and other leaders came forward to lend their co-operation. The teaching of the arts of self-defence and indigenous games was taken up and by a series of Training Camps for teachers, a systematic physical culture programme was involved and introduced in many educational institutions and instruction in Lathi and Lezim became compulsory in almost all the District Board Schools of South Kanara. In 1935 Sjt. K. K. Shetty, who had been trained under Dr. N. S. Hardikar, was deputed to the Hanuman Vyayamprasarak Mandal, Amraoti, for Vyayam Vishrad Course. After the return of Mr. Shetty as a "Vyayam Vishrad" from Amraoti, the affairs of the Swasthya Sangha were vested in a committee of which Rao Bahadur Nellikal Venkatrao was elected as President, Sjt. R. R Telcherkar as Secretary and Treasurer. The institution is entirely non-communal and its portals are open to all.

Last year as many as 86 took the benefit of systematic training at the institute. Of these 18 were schoolmasters, 38 young men above the age of 18 and the remaining 30 were boys under the age of 18

With the completion of its own Gymnasium building the Committee has decided to organise periodic mass instruction, at least four times a year in the following:—

1. First Aid and Hygiene
2. Adult Education Classes in the evening in Dietetics and Civics, with the aid of Magic Lantern and Educational Cinema.

3. Instruction in Rural Uplift work with Physical well-being as the foundation.

The Sangha is entirely dependent on public support for its activities All people interested in the physical regeneration of youth, especially youth of the villages of Kanara, are requested to contribute handsomely to the funds of the Institute.

"Why should a great strong man like you be found begging?

"It is the only profession I know in which a gentleman can address a beautiful woman without an introduction."

"George, dear," she said, with a blush, "do you know that Mr. Simpson asked me last night to be his wife?"

"Well, I like his impudence. The idea of proposing to an engaged woman! What did you say to him?"

"I told him I was very sorry indeed, but he was too late."

IF YOU HAVE A GRIEVANCE OR ANYTHING OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO VENTILATE
Tell It To The
SENTINEL

"Times of India" still does its bit for discredited B. P.— Viceroy meets Scout "representatives" — Madras H. S. A. Bulletin — Three assets for the H. S. A. — Safety First class — a splendid response — "Times of India" against H. S. A.

It is a tradition for the Anglo-Indian Press to discredit national institutions and no doubt its hostile utterances are a great help to the national cause. The latest panegyrics appear in the "Times of India" in an editorial of the 6th June, and according to its traditions the article is not void of abuse and misrepresentations. As usual the writer of the article dons the innocent man's garb and says that the only cause of disunity in the scout world is the pledge to the King-Emperor. It is not difficult for us to restate for the umpteenth time that there is no unity in the scout world because:

(1) It was abundantly clear at the Scout Round Table Conferences that the representatives of the B. P. Association were not at all sincere about their desire for nationalisation as was noticed in the Secret Circular issued by their National Headquarters. This secret circular, issued on the eve of the conference over the signature of the Nawab of Chhatari proved clearly that the leaders of the B. P. Movement were trying to eliminate the national spirit from the scout world on behalf of British Imperialis. Subsequent events have proved the correctness of this view.

(2) The B. P. leaders were anxious to allow the European and Missionary women leaders of the Girl Guide Movement to retain their hold over the girlhood of the country on behalf of British Imperialism.

(3) At present the leaders of the B. P. Movement in India continue to be British Imperalists. The Viceroy continues to be the Chief Scout and he continues to nominate the Nawabs and Knights to continue the past traditions of the B. P. Movement

(4) After a long delay the Imperialist Headquarters has released its grip over the Indian Headquarters on its being fully assured that the Indian Headquarters will continue to be dominated by European leaders and Indian loyalists as is the case at present.

(5) The B. P. Headquarters is at present ruled by an unconstitutional constitution drawn up by the now dead Imperial Headquarters. Under the circumstances it is utter hyprocrisy for the B. P. Association to masquerade under the garb of an independent national Scout Association. There is not a single independent scout headquarters in the world which boasts of independence whilst it continues to function under a constitution drawn up by the Imperial Scout Headquarters of the British Empire in London.

(6) The National Scout Movement is entirely opposed to the entire B. P. Constitution which was originally drawn up to exploit Indian youth on behalf of the British Empire.

The "Times of India" further quotes Sir Venkata Suba Rao, the B. P. Provincial Commissioner of Madras, and a nominee of the Viceroy. Mr. Kamath's role at the Round Table Conferences was an open book to all national representatives. The B. P. representatives from Madras came to divide the ranks of Indians at the Scout Conferences and returned with failure, and to-day they remain the leaders of a Movement which is a ghost of its former self.

The "Times of India" should no longer dream of scout unity when the Viceroy's Scouts in India, the B. P. Movement is led by nominated Nawabs and Knights and continues to mislead the Indian public with an independence that it does not possess. It is futile and idle to expect any even lukewarm desire in the National Scout Movement for unity with the authors of the Secret Circular. The National Scout Movement knows its strength.

Viceroy Meets His Scout "Representatives"

Some days back, we are told by a Delhi paper, the Viceroy granted an interview to Mr. Hogg, the "deputy Chief Executive Commissioner of India" of the B. P. Headquarters and our amiable and harmless, Mr. Thadeous, the highly paid General Secretary who took the place of the ex-General Secretary Mr. Bose of Bengal. This meeting is interesting in more ways than one. The meeting follows the nationalisation and independence of the B. P. Headquarters subsequent to its amusing divorce from the Imperial Headquarters. So with the B. P. Movement" the old order changeth yielding place to the same old 'uns as they say.' One of the questions discussed at the Viceregal Lodge's national atmosphere must be the problem of finding a suitable "Indian" to become the Provincial Commissioner of B. P. Madras after Sir Venkata Suba Rao's new place in Berar. We humbly suggest that no more suitable person can be found than the one who has always been there and to whom Madras owes its present reputation in the Scout world. Will not a Provincial Commissionership be suitable reward for having discarded a worthless Medal of Merit? The appointment of Mr. Kamath as Provincial Commissioner will greatly please the million Indian boys who yet fill the imagination of the "Times of India" and the President of B. P. Local Association in Bombay. Incidentally the appointment will greatly help the Madras H. S. A. also.

Coming back to the Viceregal Conference, one wonders again at the absence of the Nawab of Chhatari, the Indian National Commissioner of the B. P. Movement and the not unusual reappearance of Mr. Hogg of Quetta and Punjab fame. Is the Nawab Saheb too tired of the Scout Movement after his signal triumph in Madras which found him three adherents to the B. P. fold at the cost of losing ten thousand boys in scout uniform? We would humbly request H. E. the Viceroy as Chief B. P. Scout of India at least to help the National B. P. Headquarters to at least keep up the show of nationalisation in his meetings with the "representatives of the "Indian" Scout world.

Sir Douglas Young's Fiat In The Punjab

Sir Douglas Young is the voice behind the throne of the B. P. Scout world in India and he is the custodian of the principles of the B. P. Scout Movement. It is, therefore, interesting to note that the Provincial Scout Commissioner of the B. P. Punjab Association got the hall of the Bar Library at Ludhiana locked up as it was threatened to be sacrileged by the political feet of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Here is one more reason why the Government of Bombay should accept the advice of the "Times of India" and stop the grant of the H. S. A. because it refuses to have any truck with the leaders of the B. P. Movement like Sir Douglas Young.

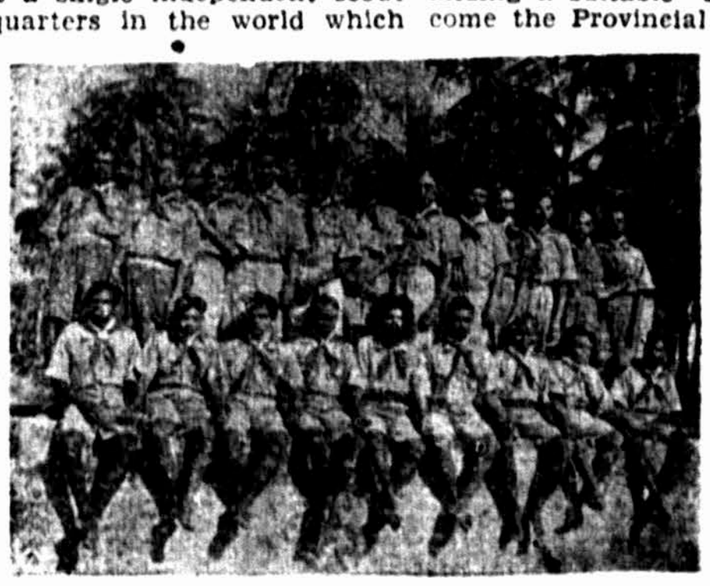
Scouters of the H. S. A. at manual work.
(Courtesy: "Hindusthan Scout")

Madras Bulletin Of The H. S. A.

After the departure of the Nawab of Chhatari from Madras the H. S. A. has received a wonderful stimuli for fresh work. With the sudden collapse of the B. P. Movement in the Presidency after Mr. Kamath's "volte face," the H. S. A. is hard put to face the enormous demand on its energies. This demand could hardly have been met but for the willing hard work of the two organisers of the Madras B. P. Association who joined the H. S. A. to shoulder the responsibility of building up a wonderful edifice for the H. S. A. This has given time and scope to the other leaders of the movement to divert their energies to fresh channels. The first issue of the Madras H. S. A. Bulletin appears in a splendid get up, edited by Dr. G. S. Arundale, the soul and spirit behind the H. S. A. Movement. We hope the message of the Bulletin will reach every corner of Madras.

Three Personal Assets

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Provincial H. S. A. must be congratulated for having elected Mr. Shantilal Shah, M.L.A., Swami Kuvalayananda and Principal P. M. Joseph to the Provincial Council. Mr. Shah, as Secretary of the Congress Assembly Party, has shown great enthusiasm for the scout world, especially in the suburb to which he belongs. The last two gentlemen, bulwarks as they are of the Provincial Physical regeneration movement, will prove great assets to a Movement which has in view similar objects. Scouting must take its full place as a great movement which can help to build up in the young the triple



At a training camp of the Madras H. S. A. Some members of the National Council of the H. S. A.
(Courtesy: "Hindusthan Scout").

(Continued On Page 53)

NEEM

(Continued From Page 14)

the eyes, simultaneously diminishing inflammation and their redness. The leaves are considered anaphrodisiac and therefore work as sedative for passifying sex passion; for this reason they are largely used by the Indian ascetics.

Juice

The juice of the neem leaves is anthelmintic and i often given for killing intestinal worms; it is also given on Jaundice and is successfully used on skin diseases such as Prurigo and boils.

In diminishing stomach heat the juice of the leaves of neem is recommended with addition of sugar; it is useful as an antidote of Arsenic Poison; copious juice expressed from the fresh neem leaves is given to the victim of serpent-bite; if the patient is not conscious to take it then this juice is applied to the wound as well as all over the body; if he can swallow the juice then it should be administered till it tastes bitter.

In febrile condition (in feverishness) fresh neem juice is rubbed on the body and forehead as we apply ice as a refrigerating agent; in Fever it is also given to be taken internally.

Those suffering from the most dreaded diseases like Leprosy and Leucoderma (Ragat Pitta and Kodh) are counselled to have ablutions with the water in which neem leaves are sufficiently boiled; they are further advised to extract juice from neem leaves by bruising them and take it either alone or with the mixture of cow's milk and also to sleep under neem tree in permissible weather.

The juice of neem leaves can be had on Jaundice sweetened with a little sugar; poison of opium is supposed to be counter acted by it; tincture or essence prepared from the neem leaves is utilized for this purpose; fresh juice can be equally used as such.

Fruits

The fruit of neem tree is a purgative, anthelmintic and milliient. It is useful in Leprosy, intestinal worms, piles and Urinary diseases. Pulp of ripe fruits is effective on piles (Haemorrhoids), when used with equal proportions of molasses. The first dose of about 45 grains of fruits is to be taken in the morning. for the above purpose

On skin diseases, the fruits are crushed and made into pulp, which is then applied to the effected parts. An ointment is made from the fruits for the application to piles, either dry or bleeding. The fruits are to be first fried in (Til) oil and then made into chutney; about a grain or two of "Blue Vitriol" or "Sulphate of Copper" is mixed with this chutney like preparation of the pulp of the fruits. This mass is ultimately applied to the piles as said above. This treatment will cause the piles to wither away after a few applications.

Care should be exercised in the use of Copper Sulphate; it is very caustic, therefore it should be dealt with cautiously. In the Vaginal pain, a depository for placing in the vagina is to be made as under:

You have to take some neem fruits (according to your requirements) and mix them with some kernel of the castor pods; these two things are to be mingled with the fresh neem-leaves juice and then pulped; out of this mass small depositories are prepared to the required size; after drying they are put in the vagina during pain.

Neem Oil

The expressed oil is of pale yellow colour; gives a bitter taste; it is useful both as an anthelmintic and sedative; It is highly germicidal and therefore a great disinfectant; it is successfully applied to many types of skin diseases, such as Scabies, suppurating Scrofulous Glands, Leprous Ulcers, etc.; it is as well utilized as a liniment to Rheumatic afflictions and headache.

It is an excellent bactericide and is often employed on scaly diseases of skin. Alone or in combination of Chhalmugra Oil, it is considered to be a very effective application to Leprosy. It is also given to be drunk for the same disease in doses of a drachm, i. e., a teaspoonful, twice or thrice a day, unmixed with anything else. For Leucoderma also it is used both internally and externally; it will prove to be a sovereign remedy if continued for some time untiringly (due to its unpleasantly bitter taste and odour) on incurables like Leprosy and Leucoderma. To the swellings of the body, oil is applied with marvellous success. It is said that the application of neem oil to the hair stops it going grey if used for a considerable length of time. For the same reason it is also advised to be drunk as well as put in the nose which is however, open to experiments.

Owing to a good number of medicinal qualities attributed to the neem tree, it was reckoned by the ancient Aryans as the "Kalpataru" of this earth. Apparently for similar reasons the great ancient Aryan Rishis have made extensive researches of Neem and ordered as a performance of religious rite, to partake of the Neem leaves, along with pepper, asafoetida, rock salt, cumin seed, ajwan and jaggery, on the occasion of "Varsha Pratipada", i. e., on the day of Chaitra Sud Akem.

Once upon a time it was customary in India to administer neem juice to an expectant mother, for nearly three days or so, after delivery of a child, in the staunch belief that thereby the confined women warded off many of the Puerperal disorders. Thus it was being given some time before the principal meals

URDU PUBLICATIONS

(Continued From Page 11)

Muslim problem exists, where people are not murdered for trifling things like the playing of music, mosques, etc., and where people do not usurp the rights of others. The story has a moral of its own and it is hoped that it will not be lost sight of.

NEW NOVELS

TO GRIPS WITH THE SEWAGE. By Mark Winchester. Ward Lock 1/6.

Schoolboys will enjoy this exciting yarn about South Africa describing the adventures of Murray Carr who goes to that still partially unexplored continent to discover an unnamed African tribe who are said to be so mysteriously hidden that even their closest neighbours are not aware of their domain. Carr with his uncle and cousin encounter various exciting adventures which are vividly described by the author.

H. C. V.

THE GIRL SANDY. By May Wynne. Ward Lock & Co. 2 sh. 6d.

As for most of us childhood is one of the happiest time of our lives and as our school days are so inextricably mingled with that time a story about school life always touches a happy and responsive chord in our bosoms. In "The Girl Sandy" the pupils who are supposed to be studying agriculture take advantage of their opportunities to explore the surrounding country which happens to contain an old Scottish Castle about the owner of whom a great deal of mystery revolves. Sandy with her special chum Auriel investigates this romantic spot and personality and this gives rise to a series of thrilling adventures all of which are narrated vividly and with a sense of humour. "The Girl Sandy" is a really absorbing story and at least one adult enjoyed it as much as any school child assuredly will. The illustrations by J. Dewan Mills are well done.

THE GIRL-BOY MYSTERY as told to W.A.A.C. T. Werner Laurie. 7sh. 6d.

This is a book which will have a peculiar appeal for those whose psychology is suburban and who consequently revel in what they believe to be sophistication with a capital S. It has a flavour of naughtiness and sex—things which we of this generation discarded with our tuckers and bibs—and its dust cover is enticing and will appeal to callow youth. The story concerns Chris Ballers who for fourteen years has been a boy when certain physiological changes occur and medical authorities decide that he must submit to a change of sex and undergo an operation. He runs away to escape this ordeal and is befriended by Derek Manners. Derek's uncle Bruno takes both the boys away on a holiday to his home in London which is reminiscent of a Nudist colony as neither uncle Bruno nor the servants believe in clothes at least for part of the time. How the operation is finally performed under very dramatic circumstances, how the two boys eventually marry each other and how poor uncle Bruno comes to a sad and untimely end are graphically described in the book. People who enjoy this type of story can safely be recommended to go in for "The Girl Boy Mystery."

H. C. V.

SHELLS FROM THE SEA-SHORE By K. R. Menon, Ph.D. Singapore dol. 1.00.

Dr. Menon has to his credit "A Glimpse of Gautama" and "The Lay of a Chinese Girl" both of which have been well received by discerning critics. The present volume contains twenty poems on various subjects including "The Moon"; "The Waste Paper Basket", "The Cock"; "Diplomacy", "The Dawn" and others There is a touch of modern realistic poetry in "Retaliation" which deals with the exploits of a bug and its adventures with the author. Dr. Menon is probably the first poet to sing this pest of the insect world and is to be heartily congratulated on his achievement.

H. C. V.

MODERN FASHIONS IN CRICKET

(Continued From Page 15)

difficult to deal with." Since that date, however, the googly has been mastered by Hobbs, Sutcliffe, Hammond, and other great batsmen. What Grace and Foster could not foresee—though the former suspected—was that, being a difficult ball to bowl "well," the googly has "not" improved, nor has it been bowled with equal skill by the successors of Vogler, Faulkner, Schwarz, and White—whose pace off the pitch was their special danger. As in the case of the submarine and aeroplane in war, the googly is still a menace to any batsman; but familiarity with it, and limitations in connection with its use, have shorn it of some of its terrors.

Can we foretell what fashion in bowling will next prevail? The important amendment to Law 24 has encouraged the return of off-break spin to its proper place in the bowler's art. Prior to 1935 off-breaks tended to become extinct—killed by the modern batsman's fashion of "covering up." Off-breaks, together with in-swingers, have now received a new lease of life, and the next few years may see them exploited to the fullest extent.

THE SPIRIT DOES NOT DIE

The old live much in memories of the past. Much of our past is lost to us; but here and there peaks rise mysteriously clear out of the mist. Are we better or worse than we were 40 or 50 years ago?

"Every man over 40 is a scoundrel," says Bernard Shaw. "I hope," said Benjamin Jowett, "that our young men will not grow into such dodgers as these old men are." "An old man," said Halifax, "concludeth from his knowing mankind that they know him too, and that maketh him very wary."

I am afraid that it is true that a kind of sclerosis of the conscience often sets in at about 50. We have come to take ourselves as well as our wives for better and for worse. We have come to terms with our characters, despairing of being able to mend them. We will serve God and Mammon in moderation. We have not renounced the world, the flesh, and the devil, but they must not get us into scrapes. I fear this state of mind is too common; but how many shining exceptions there are!

"In the decline of life," to quote Dr. Johnson, "shame and grief are of short duration."

For myself, I feel more and more that the conscious 'ego' is not the real self. I am frankly tired of the 'body of our humiliation,' and have no wish to see it resuscitated. Nor do I look forward to any future in time and place—certainly not to the kind of survival which our misguided necromancers dream of. In the world of spirits "there shall be time no longer." Goethe writes to Eckermann: "When a man is 75 he cannot help sometimes thinking about death. The thought of it leaves me perfectly calm, for I am convinced that our spirit is absolutely indestructible; it is something that works on from eternity to eternity; it is like the sun which only seems to sink and in reality never sinks at all."

This line of thought has more affinity with Indian philosophy than with popular Christianity.

Never the Spirit was born; the
Spirit shall cease to be never;
Never the time it was not; end
and beginning are dreams
Birthless and deathless and
changeless the Spirit remaineth
for ever;

Death hath not touched it at all,
dead though the house of it
seems.

"God is not the God of the dead but of the living." This is the only argument for immortality from Christ's own lips; and we cannot go much further.

—The Very Rev. W. R. Inge, D.D. who entered upon 80th year on June 6, 1939 in the "Evening Standard."

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

(MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT)

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Have you ever thought what a strange and suggestive idiom "by myself" can be, when used in the sense of "alone"? Quite often the preposition "by" means "beside" or 'next to." One little girl says to another: "Come and sit by me," or you say to a friend: "Let us take a walk by the sea." But I also say: "I went for a walk by myself to-day," meaning, of course, that my only companion was myself.

But can I be a companion to myself? Can I not only walk by myself, but talk to myself, though without speech, and point out to myself things of beauty or interest or dislike or curiosity, as though I myself consisted of two personalities?

You Real Companion

I think I can. I think you can. It is, indeed, surprising how good and interesting comrades we can be to ourselves, if only we are in the right mood for self-companionship. Yet a friend of mine said to me the other day: "My doctor tells me I ought to go out more, but I can't go for a walk by myself, and just for the sake of the walk. I must either have someone with me, and that is not always possible, or I must have some definite place to go and some definite reason for going."

I might have said to him—and to many others I have known like him: "You always have someone at hand to go with—YOURSELF. You always have somewhere to go and some definite reason for going, whatever the season of the year—some spot, and it is seldom far away, where you can tell yourself how beautiful the wintry landscape looks as the red sun sets, or when the sea waves glisten; how wonderfully their green dress becomes the trees in summer; how refreshing to eye and mind and spirit is the delicate blossom of spring; how radiant are the woods touched with the chill hand of autumn."

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)....

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

Karachi Balkan-ji-Bari children on the see-saw at Clifton Sea Beach.

Be A Good Companion

How multitudinous are the thoughts that pass through our consciousness. Pause and reflect upon the workings of your own mind—how it remembers, observes, contrasts, comments, reasons, criticises, is fired with enthusiasm or appreciation. And how deliberately you clothe all these thoughts and emotions in words and thus tell them silently to YOURSELF!

Thus, being by yourself is literally—or ought to be—being next to yourself, that dual personality which makes up your physical and mental—or spiritual—being. So the person who cannot be his own good companion almost at any time, and especially when alone with Nature, must surely be deficient in imagination.

* * * *

Good For Evil

Despise not those who wish thee ill,
Forgive, smile on and bless;
And lend a helping hand to aid
Our brothers in distress!
And weary not in all good works,
Look towards the gate of gold;
Then when life's weary journey's o'er
Thy reward will be tenfold!

* * * *

Birthday Greetings

I have pleasure to send Happy Greetings to the following sisters and brothers, whose birthdays come during this week on 25th June to 1st July 1939:—

1. Sis. Jer Tarapore
2. Bro. Kamalakar Randive
3. Bro. Melli Irani
4. Bro. Pirjush Amin
5. Sis. Yamu Suman
6. Sis. Zohra Bandukwalla
7. Bro. Navin Desai
8. Bro. Suresh Cirvante
9. Sis. Jessie Fonseca
10. Bro. Shyam Gotam
11. Bro. Mangalmurti Chitnavis
12. Sis. Charushila Talwalkar

Will the above on this happy occasion of their birthday, remember their needy brothers and sisters, and send whatever they can, for the Poor Children's Fund to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay.....Nothing too small, nothing too big; all donations and contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

* * * *

Chinese Stories

It is the ambition of every family in China to have at least one boy who shall distinguish himself in the examinations through which their public officials are chosen, and Chinese story books are full of interesting tales of the cleverness and perseverance of studious boys.

* * *

The Big Jar Of Water

A little boy named Kwang, who was very clever because he always paid attention to his lessons and tried to understand everything that came in his way, was playing with some other children when one of them fell into a large earthenware jar full of water.

The vessel was a tall one, and none of the children could reach their comrade, who would certainly have been drowned had it not been for the wisdom of Kwang.

He knew that anyone trying to save the boy through the mouth of the jar would not only be unsuccessful, but would probably himself fall in, and be drowned.

So Kwang took up a large stone lying on the ground, and throwing it at the earthenware jar with all his might, broke the vessel. The water at once ran out, and the little boy was saved.

* * * *

The Ball In Hollow Post

In a little village lived a boy named Yenfoh, who was very bright and clever, and always knew what to do in difficult circumstances.

One day, while he was playing at ball with some companions, the ball struck the top of a hollow post, and then fell to the bottom inside, quite out of reach of the children.

All of them, with the exception of Yenfoh, thought the ball was lost. But he knew what to do. He ran to the village well and drew a pail of water.

Then, bringing this to the hollow post while the other children looked on in wonder, Yenfoh poured the water in, and the ball floated to the top, where it could be reached.

* * * *

Boy Who Found Light

In the country parts of China the people are very poor—so poor that they are unable to have a light after dark, and simply have to go to bed.

A boy named Kang, who was studying for the examinations, found that if he was to succeed he could not waste all the hours of darkness.

His family, however, were too

(Continued On Page 52)

Boys and Girls of Khar Balkan-ji-Bari playing the Handkerchief Game on Sunday morning in the Laxmi Nagar Pavilion, 10th Road.

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Interesting Airmails

(BY MURIEL NISSEN.)

Something rather off the beaten track of airmail postage is given us by Liechtenstein in a new seven value airpost series. Nary a plane nor the suggestion of one appears on these stamps. Instead each bears a view of birds in flight. Each stamp provides a very different treatment of the theme, and individually or collectively the set is a most attractive philatelic asset.

Values and colours of the stamps are: 10-rappen violet, 15r orange, 20r dark red, 30r dark blue, 50r bright green, 1-franc rose-red and 2fr lilac.

Golden Gate Stamps

The Central American Republic of San Salvador has released three airmail stamps in honour of the Golden Gate Exposition in San Francisco. The design, common to all denominations, is a picture of Golden Gate Bridge with a plane above it. The upper corners are occupied by the seals, of Salvador and California and inscriptions indicative of the stamp's purpose appear in Spanish and English.

Values and colours are: 15-centavos olive-brown and black; 30c gray-brown and black; and 40c ultramarine and black.

New French Item

Rare indeed is the week that does not see the issue of a new French stamp. This week's contribution pictures the new building for the Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones. It has a value of 90-centimes plus 35-centimes, with the surtax to aid the orphans of employees in these government departments. The stamp bears the inscription across the top "Pour Les Orphelins Des P. T. T." while below the picture of the building is the line "1939-Minister Des P.T.T."

French Colonies Honor Explorer

The French colonies in Africa have joined in paying tribute to Rene Auguste Caille, famous explorer, whose greatest exploit was a most perilous Journey to Timbuktu. He was the first white man to reach this spot and return to relate his travels. Caille was only thirty-nine when he died of an ailment contracted during his African travels.

Each of the eight colonies has issued a similar set, three values all in the same design. The stamp bears a portrait of Caille superimposed upon a map of Africa. Dotted lines mark the route of the explorer's most noteworthy journey. Values and colours of the stamps are: 90-centimes orange-brown, 2-francs violet and 2.25fr. blue. The Colonies issuing these sets are: Dahomey, French Guinea, French Sudan, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Niger Territory, Senegal and Togo.

Issue From Iceland

Several items have been released by Iceland as part of the new regular postage series. The 1-aur aquamarine and 5a brown picture codfish while herring is the fish honoured on the 3a gray-purple and 7a gray-green values. The national flag appears on the 10a ultramarine stamp and a Viking is portrayed on the 2k gray.

Added to the current postage series of Iceland is a 40 aur stamp in brown picturing a geyser.

Stray Items

The 10 drachma airmail stamp of Greece picturing Hermes has re-appeared in a new colour. The brown of the 1935 issue has been replaced by orange brown.

Bulgaria is planning a four value issue in commemoration of her railways.

A 5-centavo stamp has been issued by Chile as part of the National Industries set. The new adhesive is violet-brown in colour and pictures Laja Waterfall.

This year will probably see a new stamp issue from the Netherlands portraying Queen Wilhelmina in a more up-to-date likeness than that appearing on current postage paper.

Two familiar Algerian designs are appearing in new values. A desert scene is being used again for a 70-centimes stamp in brown-red and the El Kebir Mosque now appears on a blue-green adhesive with a value of 2 Francs 25c.

Restoration of the Rubens house in Antwerp is to be provided for

through a semi-postal stamp set scheduled for early release.

Stamp Teasers

1. Who was St. Gisela and what country has honoured her on its postage?

2. What stamp set contains several items beautifully bordered in silver or gold?

3. Where was the Battle of Montijo fought and what stamp depicts it?

4. We are, at present, very much "exposition" minded, with several stamps currently issued in favour of our great fairs. What stamp series, issued a few years ago, contained many pictures of exhibition buildings?

5. On what adhesive will you find an Arab horseman pointing to an airplane?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. The Steamship "Bore" adorns a Finish stamp of 1929.

2. Im Hotep was a famous physician of ancient Egypt. He is pictured on an Egyptian stamp of 1928.

3. On Christmas day, 1898, penny postage became effective throughout the British Empire. A two cent stamp was issued by Canada in honour of the event bearing the date "Xmas 1898". The lowered postage rate was considered as a special Christmas gift from Queen Victoria to her subjects.

4. The Expinoza family played prominent part in the founding of the city of Asuncion, and their coat-of-arms appears on a stamp issued by Paraguay in 1928 to celebrate the city's anniversary.

5. On a Russian stamp of 1931, you will see a Polar bear watching a Zeppelin. What curious thoughts he must have had!

If you want a child
USE CONCEPTO
For Birth Control
SPERMIN
12 TABLETS—Re 1
For delayed and painful Menses
SCOT PILLS
(EXTRA STRONG) 24 for Rs. 2
Can be had of:- All Important Drug-stores
BOMBAY:- 1. Beli Ram Bros., Princess Street.
2. S.P. Gandhi & Sons, Gwalia Tank Rd.
NAGPUR:- Amrut Pharmacy Ltd.
AHMEDABAD:- Chandulal Premchand, Three Gates
BARODA:- A. Roy & Co: Raopere Road

CATARACT

"Eye-Cure". An infallible remedy for Cataract and all other eye diseases. No risk, No operation. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Tested and World-Wide reputed. Price Rs. 2/- per phial. 4 phials at a time Rs. 6/- Postage etc. -/10/- extra.

KAMALA WORKS (B.C.).
PANCHPOTA, BENGAL.

ROAD TO CHINA

A JOURNALIST'S ADVENTURES

By CHARLES BEVERIDGE

(The well-known journalist who has tramped round the world with his wife).

We arrived in Kweilin in the late afternoon. At the police post next to the station our papers were examined and found in order, the general's safe conduct working like magic. But the police informed us we would have difficulty in finding a room as a military conference was on and all the hotels were full. Politely, however, the officer in charge took up the telephone, a dial 'phone at that, and called up every hotel in town. He was right, there was nothing doing. As we were getting desperate, a fellow passenger came up and offered us the hospitality of his home which we accepted gratefully.

Meredith Lee was his name, and he had been University-educated in America. His wanderings since the war began are typical of many other Chinese business men. He is manager of a firm dealing with scientific instruments, and when Shanghai was taken he moved to Canton. Before Canton fell, he removed his stock to Hong Kong while he changed his headquarters to Kweilin. He had been around the world twice, spoke fluent and correct English, French, German, Russian, Japanese, and five Chinese dialects. So it's not surprising that in his off hours he was professor of modern languages at the University of Kwangsi.

On the way to his house we walked up the main street of Kweilin. Even in Spain I had never seen such destruction from air bombs as I saw there. The whole street was ruined, and hardly one building in ten had escaped damage. Banks, shops, hotels, the American Mission Hospital, nothing but husks of walls and sightless windows in a welter of rubble.

A Patient Race

Lee smiled mirthlessly at our expression of astonishment and anger. "You've seen nothing yet: wait till to-morrow". And on the next day I did see. I saw a wide expanse covering several acres completely wiped out. I don't believe there were twenty pieces of wall standing up in that whole district. Incendiary bombs had completed the work of the high explosives. Amongst the rubble, some poor people were still grubbing for bits of their possessions. The grim bareness of the site accentuated by a few blackened, twisted trees and by the patent suffering of the figures digging under the grey skies, hit me with such an impact that my throat ached.

The amazing thing to me was the way everyone was working to rebuild what had been destroyed, in spite of the fact that they knew the raiders would come again. When I remarked on this fact to the American doctor whose hospital had been destroyed, he nodded. "It's true. I have seen them streaming back to put up telegraph poles before the air-planes were out of sight. They are plucky, patient and have an infinite capacity for taking punishment". "They'll win?" "No doubt. Corruption has been holding them back but that's going now. Rotten generals and officials are getting shot, and the younger ones are straight". "How many have died in the air raids?" "Only about forty". "Is that all?" I couldn't believe it. "Yes, they are lucky here. The mountains hereabouts are full of caves. From any part of the city you can be in a cave by a ten minutes walk. We are given twenty minutes warning of a raid, so there you are. You ought to go and see some of these caves".

Mountain Caves

We did. With a young Chinese guide we went to the largest of them, crossing on the way a beautiful stone bridge that was being built when Columbus went looking for India towards the West. "When the good weather comes", our guide explained, "most people leave the city in the morning and come back at nightfall. They take food and their knitting, or washing, or sewing, and they work in the caves." "Is there much panic?" "Now now. In the beginning it was terrible. If any one spoke out loud in a cave, he was killed immediately because they thought he was a spy giving directions to the raiders. Now we are used to it."

We started up the face of the mountain over a wide winding stairway and came to the entrance of the cave, a huge opening, and halted on the threshold. We were standing as in a window; below and above us stretched the cave, immense. It was about three or four times the size of Grand Central Station in New York. The light streamed through the entrance and illuminated most of it.

We went down by another staircase to the floor of the cave. Along the side slogans and pictures had been painted. The slogans are universal ones, 'Kang Tsan Pi Sun,' We Must Fight To Win, and also the new slogans that have just been issued like, 'Tchun Ming Ho Tso,' Co-operation between Army and People, or 'Tchien Kwo Pi Tchun,' Rebuild the Nation for Success, and so on. These slogans emphasize the attitude the Chinese have towards the present stage of the war. The task is to bring the fight to the peasant, make him understand the significance of the war and thus bring the whole nation into active resistance to the invader. This is the secret of guerrilla warfare. At the same time, the work of reconstruction must be started. Through development of industries, communications, education and so on China will stand up anew with a real guarantee of success.

Along one side of the wall I thought I saw an aerial. "Yes," said the young Chinese with us "we broadcast here. We give lectures, propaganda, entertainment". Look, he pointed to a couple of blackboards in a corner. "We teach them to read and write while they are doing nothing. In one way, the air-planes do us a favour."

I couldn't help thinking that in many ways the Japanese have done the Chinese favours. They have created a strong sense of national unity, forced them to develop and open up the interior. Five years ago it would have taken several weeks to do the journey we had accomplished in five days.

Culture's Link With Agriculture

harvest. By the end of August, eves of corn will spring forth and the hay will sway to the wind and finally begin to drop in September.

The New Year's feast is celebrated now. Fresh ears of corn are cut now and brought home, with the village band and proper 'puja.' They are tried in bunches to the doors, to the windows, to the pillars, to the cradle or tied fact whereas auspicious to do so. Some of the paddy is hand-peeled and a delicious preparation is made out of this tender rice. The people celebrate the new year's dinner by inviting their friends and kinsmen to the feast. Even Christian farmers have this New Year's feast, which looks almost like a cosmopolitan festival for the agricultural folk of the land.

Harvest Festival

Now the rains that seemed to have slackened or passed off burst out again almost in vengeance to the disgust of all. They may continue for days, preventing the farmer from gathering the harvest before it is washed off by the untimely rains. Then for a time sun and rain play hide-and-seek and the farmers have to do likewise to gather in their crops....'God seems to take away from one hand what he seems to have given with the other, say the people. The hay is cut, gathered into sheaves and carried home in bundles. There they beat the sheaths over a slotted cot, calling upon god Indra to increase the paddy.

Harvesting over, comes the thanksgiving festival to Indra, the giver of rains. It is the Devali festival, that takes place on a new-moon day in October. The people celebrate it with great solemnity, for it is also the day when god Vishnu slew the demon Tarakasura. Lamps are lit. Small oil-fed torch pegs are struck around the haystack, granary and garden and the god of plenty is offered sweets, flowers and rice in the open. The offerings are kept by the side of the lights for the gods to come and eat.

Monsoon cultivation is always a race with the rains Delay or postponement of any operation may mean a complete failure in the harvest. Full advantage has to be taken of the heavy showers. But when the second crop is to be raised, there is a bit more leisure. Only about half

(Continued From Page 5)

Ati Kalanja or Hobby-Horse Dance.

the land is fit for the second rice crop for, it can be raised only in places which are near brooks, for easy irrigation.

The Buffalo Derby

Now comes the ploughing ceremony, which is a combination of a buffalo Derby as well. It takes place only in farms belonging to some old time village chiefs. This village "Gurikar" will invite his neighbours to participate in a buffalo race that will be fixed for a certain day. The race course will be usually a large rice-field ploughed and made soft for the race. Water will be let into it, just on the race day and hundreds of cattle will be made to tread on it to further to soften the earth. It is special treading ceremony. The race will take place in the afternoon. It is a great day of festivity for the village folk. Thousands will assemble to witness the occasion. Rich neighbours will come to the race with their well bread buffalo stallions, gaily caparisoned and marching to the tune of the village band, in a vociferous procession. The head-man will receive them with due honour as the custom requires. In the afternoon at about three o'clock, the buffaloes step into the field, one pair after the other amidst rejoicing. They will be harnessed a special plough. and made to race from the centre of the huge field to a corner of the same. By turn the buffaloes have to race thus. A jockey will step on the plough and fiercely goad the buffaloes. Swift and straight they should run towards the goal for any deviation will belittle the pair in the eyes of anxious spectators. It is a fine sight to watch them racing, as they raise a fanshaped curtain of muddy water from behind the plough as they splash on. It is a risky job too, for there is no knowing when the jockey may be hurled into the sea of mud or the buffaloes themselves roll head over heels. Lastly a pair belonging to the host will enter into the arena. The day after the race will be the planting day for the second crop.

The Second Harvest

The second harvest takes off The second harvest of February, during the real harvest according to the tradition of the land. There is a harvest festival to be celebrated now. The day will be a full moon day. The men folk begin to make merry three, four days previous to this. During the nights they go out in parties. Some of them will be dressed as mendicants and will be dancing harvest dances to the tune of drum and music. It is a communal dance festival, but confined to the men folk. From house to house they go out at night, the crowd swelling as the night progresses. From each house they receive rice, coconut and jaggery as contributions for the gala dinner party that is to take place on the full moon night. It is a riotous night if dance and drink and will take place in the beauty spot of the village chosen for the occasion. The village party will make merry and dance. Amidst the dancers may be found one member entirely dressed in hay with symbolical phallus which may be the remnant of some past custom that associated sex with agriculture and plenty.

With the close of the harvest dances the year's culture's link with agriculture comes to a close.

The taxi came to a halt. The fare descended and proceeded to search his pockets.

"Sorry, old man," he said, finally, "but I haven't a bean."

Then seeing that the driver was not taking it too well, he added: "That's the position, old man; and you can't get blood out of a stone."

"No," agreed the driver, rolling up his sleeves; "but what makes you think you're a stone?"

Small Son (bringing in the letters)—"Daddy, what does O.H.M.S. mean?"

Father—"Trouble".

First Golfer: "Played on this course often?"

Second Golfer: "Yes, lots of times."

First Golfer: "What's your favourite hole."

Second Golfer: "Same as all the other courses—the 19th!"

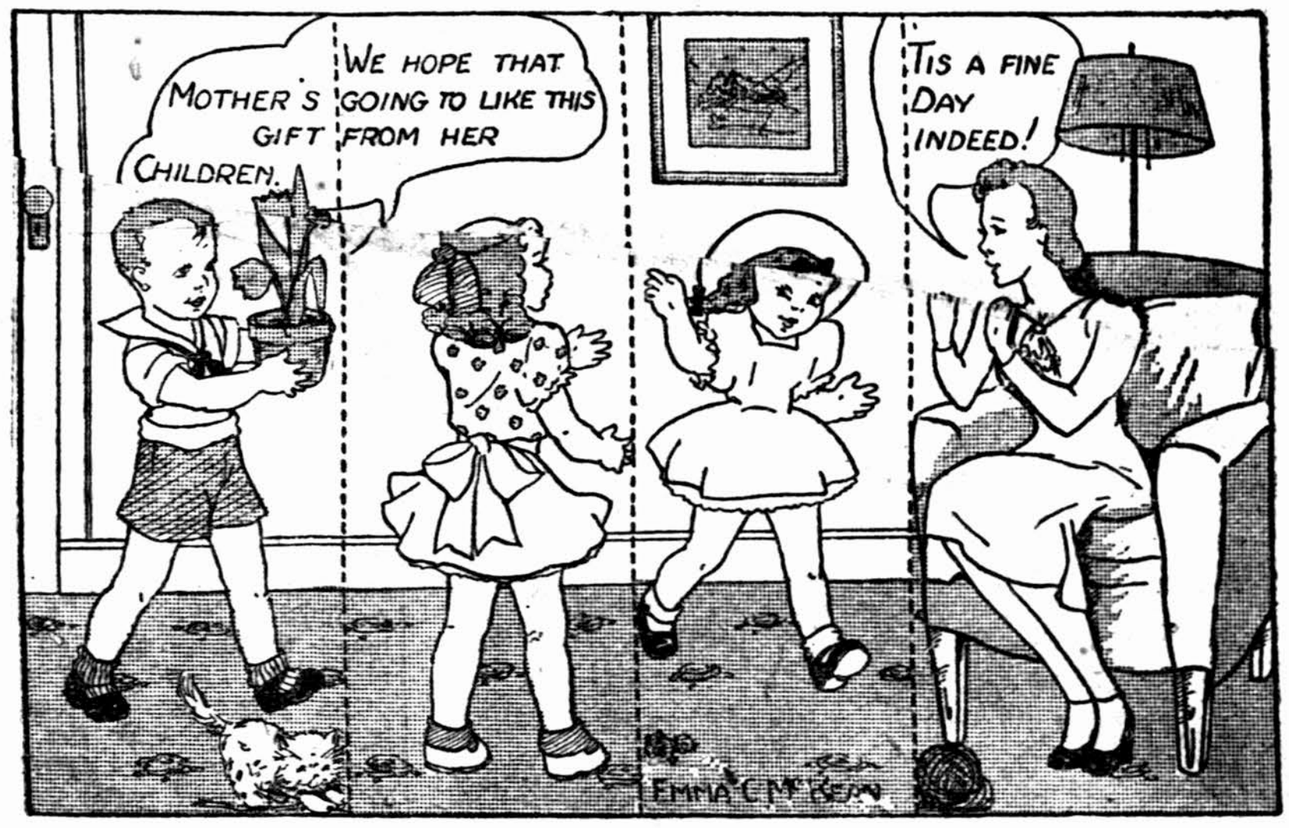
Scheming Lotty is madly in love. She worships the very ground his eli well is on.

The Bombay Chronicle

DAILY EDITION		SUNDAY EDITION
ONE YEAR		SINGLE COPY
Local	Mofussil	3 Annas.
Rs. 20-0 ..	Rs. 25-0	
SIX MONTHS		YEARLY
Rs. 11-0 ..	Rs. 13-0	Local Mofussil.
THREE MONTHS		Rs. 6-0 .. Rs. 7-0
Rs. 6-0 ..	Rs. 7-0	HALF-YEARLY
ONE MONTH		Rs. 3-8 .. Rs. 4-0
Rs. 2-4 ..	Rs. 2-8	
Subscription To Foreign Countries		FOREIGN
Rs. 45 per Year.		YEARLY .. Rs. 10
Rs. 25 for Six Months.		HALF-YEARLY. Rs. 5
		PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

A Folding Puzzle for Mothers' Day



AS David enters the room with a plant for mother, he speaks simultaneously with mother.

Mother seems to be remarking about the weather, but the children will be surprised to learn just what mother is saying. However she will undoubtedly repeat the words as David hands her the present.

Fold drawing on dotted line, bringing David closer to mother, and be surprised, too.

MOZART MUSEUM RE-MODELLED

Visitors to the Salzburg Festival this summer (August 1 to September 8) will have the added pleasure of visiting an entirely renovated Mozart Museum. The rooms on the first floor have been restored so that they are just like they used to be when Mozart lived there. In addition, there are many pictures, documents and mementos of Mozart's life and dioramas. The second floor contains ments dealing with his documuworks, and has not been greatly changed. The third floor, however, has been completely altered. The first room is dedicated to the Salzburg period in Mozart's life; the second room is where he was born, and the third room contains personal souvenirs of the composer.

(For Solutions See Page 55.)

A Letter Puzzle

ONCE upon a time, the alchemist's dream was to transmute lead into gold. Here is a new kind of a puzzle or TRANSMUTATION which may still be solved in your age—if you are clever. The solution to each transmutation consists of taking a given letter and finding a suitable single word which—joined to this letter—tells what this letter becomes. Thus: A letter is made crazy by being placed in order. The answer, of course, is D-ranged—deranged. Can you solve the following?

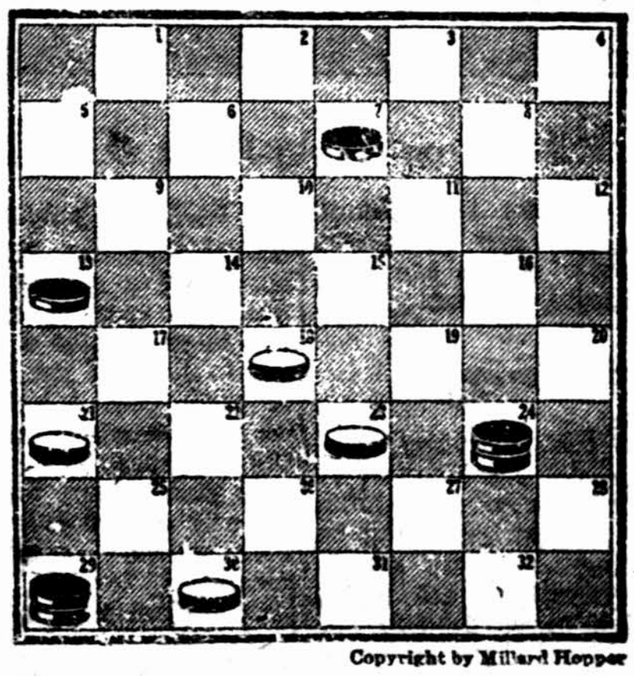
1. A letter becomes an island when surrounded by a belt. 2. A letter is pleased when set on fire. 3. A letter falls in love when it is beaten. 4. A letter is hated when it is examined. 5. A letter becomes a sailor when it leaves the house.

Solutions: 1. Sea-girt (C-girt); 2. Delighted (D-lighted); 3. Enamored (N-hammered); 4. Detested (D-tested); 5. Argonaut (R-gone-out).

Greek Meets Greek

I CONTAIN 19 letters. My 9, 11, 17, 4 is acute. My 15, 6, 3, 12, 4 is verdant; my 5, 16, 8, 18, 4, 11, 6 is more so. My 14, 12, 17, 19 is not always to find. My 1, 11, 3, 9 is a period of time. My 9, 4, 7, 18 is a part of the body. My 13, 2, 8, 10 is a pronoun. My whole is a proverbially "tough" situation, and at the same time a very easy one. Can you find the solution?

Answer: "When Greek meets Greek." (Easy, because it contains no vowel but e.)



Copyright by Millard Hopper

How Did White Win Game?

THE white checkers are moving up on this board and the blacks down. Four white men are lined up against two black kings and two black men and it is white's turn to move. If you study the positions of the men on the board you will realize that there doesn't seem much of a chance for white to win. Practically every possible move would lead to disaster. But there is just one stroke that will enable white to win in two moves. See if you can figure it out before looking at the solution.

NPHHY

CAN you, by inserting one vowel and re-arranging the letters in this jumble, produce a good dictionary word?

The answer is: Hyphen.

Word Square Verse

A five-letter word-square can be built up out of the following definitions. Can you do it?

A pleasant gift, denoting skill,
Which some can manage at their will.
A certain *shape*—not round or square—
Birds partial to it always are.
What growing maize is found to be,
As in the harvest you can see.
An animal, that will attend,
In war and peace alike, your friend.
A foreign city, whose queer ways
Have drawn forth censure, laughter, praise.

Solution:

P O E S Y
O V A T E
E A R E D
S T E E D
Y E D D O

Weighing the Hog

AT a country fair, a hog was weighed with each of three feet on a scale, each scale registering 100 lbs. The farmer who was buying the hog, however, was not satisfied and demanded that four scales should be used, one for each foot. Can you tell how much the hog weighed and how much each scale registered, when four scales were used?

Answer: The hog actually weighed 800 lbs.—no matter how many scales he stood on. If he had his four feet each on a different scale, each scale would register 75 lbs. (assuming the weight to be equally divided).

BOTH ARE 'Normal' The Taj Brand Inks AS WELL AS THEIR Prices!

"Normal Fluid", "Free from Stickiness" and having "No Growth of Mould" are the Characteristics of the Taj Blue-Black Ink as certified by the Government of India's Test House, Calcutta.

We prepare all kinds of EXCELLENT Writting Fluids, Powder, Tablets, Fountain Pen Inks, Sealing Wax, Office Gum & Pastes etc.

"They can easily take rank with the best foreign products" says Hon. Mr. Y. M. Nurie, Minister Govt. of Bombay.

Liberal discount to wholesale Traders and best terms for Salesmen and Stockists.

THE TAJ MANUFACTURING CO.,
70, MOHAMMED ALI RD., BOMBAY. PHONE 22358

Problem of the Barber's Shaving Mugs

THE speaker flourished the shaving brush with the artistry of an old master. "The old times were better," he sighed. "Why, I remember when the shelves of my shop were lined with the most beautiful shaving mugs. Each mug had a different color and the name of its owner was inscribed in letters of gold, while a realistic china painting showed his profession. These sanitary paper shaving cups have no soul."

"Huh!" gurgled the voice from the soap suds. "You seem to like that modern stuff, yourself. Take that 'Tonsorial Expert'. We used to call

an barber, when I was a kid."

"My friend," said the expert in shaving mugs, "that title was chosen for sentimental reasons. From the letters in that sign I can form the names of eight shaving mugs that I still have in my possession."

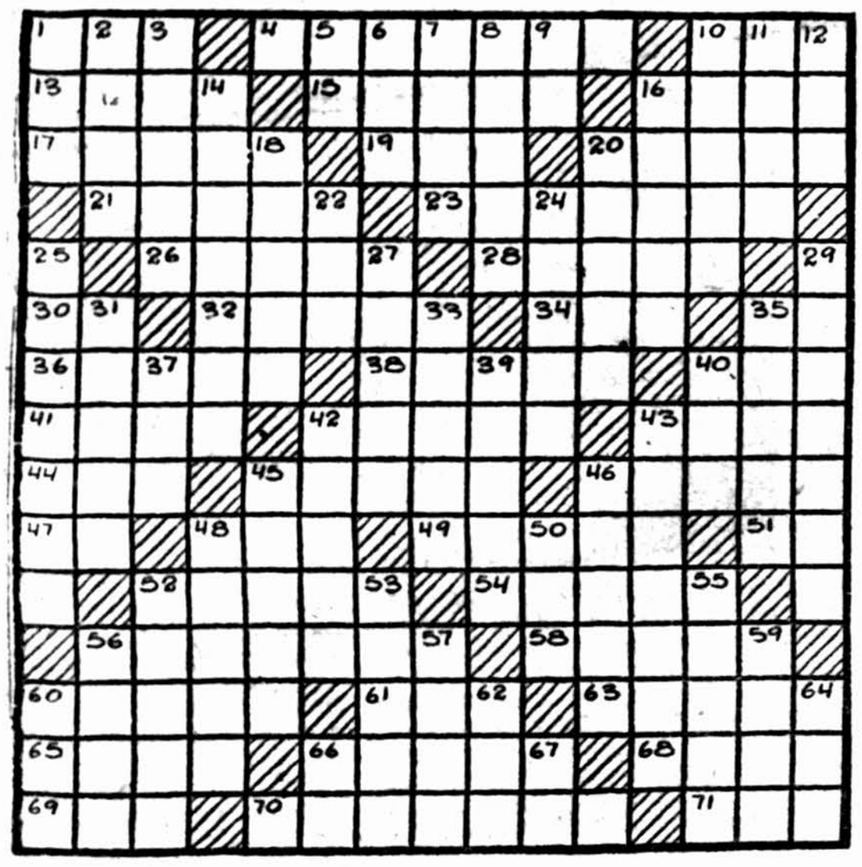
Can you form eight men's names from the letters on the sign? In forming a name, do not use a letter twice, unless it is used twice in the sign. Thus, Aaron and Elliot can not be two of the names, as there is but one A and one L in the words, "TONSORIAL EXPERT".

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Wolframite
4—What president of Turkey died recently?
10—Strike lightly
13—The first man
15—Suppose
16—Masculine
17—City of Estonia
19—What was the first name of the inventor of the cotton gin?
20—Sew temporarily
21—Indian ruler
23—What Canadian city is the second in industrial importance?
26—Pertaining to a rounded organ
28—Pertaining to ancient Scandinavia
30—Universal language
32—Religious ceremonies
34—Insect
35—Earth goddess
36—Genus of palms
38—Where is the Sorbonne?
40—Vegetable
41—Feminine name



42—What is the missing first name of the famous actress and screen star: —— Hayes?
43—Given temporarily
44—Fish
45—The works of what Greek physician were the foundation of anatomical science?
46—Any of several dormice
47—Within
48—What was the first name of the Frenchman who wrote "The Necklace"?
49—Fray
51—Indian madder
52—Avarice
54—Bears on the person
56—What is the most populous state of Germany?
58—Prepares for publication
60—Swift
61—The kava
63—Seizes suddenly with the teeth
65—Lively dance
66—Asiatic tree
68—Joy
69—Animal
70—What was the nationality of Miguel Cervantes?
71—Sheep

VERTICAL

1—Vehicle
2—German river
3—French ex-Premier
5—Towards
6—Mimic
7—Incline
8—The North
9—Note of the scale
10—Adhesive mixture
11—Voice range
12—Golf mound
14—Of what Spanish island is Palma the capital?
16—Residence of an ecclesiastic
18—Lips
20—Pierces
22—Head gear
24—What was the first name of the most famous outlaw of literature?
25—What king was the father of Marie Antoinette?
27—Drive back
29—Near what city is the University of Washington?
31—Constellation
33—What is the capital of Oregon?
35—What was the birthplace of Columbus?
37—Goal
39—Rejuvenate
40—Through
42—What President died at Freemont, Ohio?
43—Casting amorous glances
45—What poet said, "It takes a heap of livin' to make a house a home"?
46—Heads
48—Thin porridge
50—Sheltered side
52—Native of Greece
53—Feminine name
55—Tasteless with age
56—Entreaty
57—On what river is the town where Shakespeare was born?
59—Eject from the stomach
60—Cook in fat
62—Cuckoo
64—Seat of a bishop's authority
66—Above
67—Like

One-Letter Puzzle

DURING a convention, the men at the dinner table were looking extremely bored at the prospect of a long and sentimental speech from an out-of-town member, until the wit of the party suddenly produced several sheets of paper from his brief-case and distributed them to his fellow sufferers with the remark that the words written on the slips could be made into four intelligible words by the addition of a single letter. It is reported that the members were so busy solving the puzzle that not one of them went to sleep during the speech. Can you solve the puzzle?

Words. *E**ER; *I**IN; *U**ET; *O**LE.

Solution: PEPPER; PIPPIN; PUPPET; POPPLE.

Drawing the Line

Do you know where to draw the line? If you do, you can solve this puzzle: 1. I am trite; write my name and draw a line through a certain letter, and I become a condition. 2. I am fierce; draw a line, and I become a hat made of wool. 3. I am the power of choosing; draw a line, and I am to droop.

Solution: 1. Stale—State. 2. Fell—Felt. 3. Will—Wilt.

Can You Letter "Mothers' Day"?

WHAT are the hidden words in the boxes that make up a very important hidden reminder? The clues are the missing words of the puzzle poem. All words are nouns, and represented in the pictures. When you have guessed one of these words, take a pencil and trace the spelling of it in the box where it belongs, going from dot to dot. See how quickly you are able to correctly complete the reminder.

*Priscilla is a lovely *****,*
With pretty face, and manner, mild.
She lives, of course, as you can see,
*Not very far, beyond the ****,*
*And when she goes inside the *****,*
She'll tiptoe, quiet as a mouse,
Because she has surprises, here,
To give to someone she holds dear.
*She planned, today, to mail a ******,*
But later thought it would be better
To give the note she wrote in French
*While sitting on a nearby -****,*
In person, to the one you've guessed,
I know, to whom it is addressed.
Now don't you think it rather cute
*She has a ***** filled with ******
*And ****** full of lovely ********
She picked nearby the garden bowers
*To tie with ******, just to make*
It pretty for her dear one's sake.
But why is she so good today?
*Oh, cant you guess? 'Tis ******* ****

(For Solutions See Page 55.)

Find the Other Animals

Bobby and Jean have found Robin Redbreast
Feeding the little birds in their nest.
Some other things they've not yet found.
You may find them, so look around.

There are two other birds, a squirrel and the dog, Barkus, hidden somewhere in this puzzle picture. If you look very carefully you may discover their hiding places.

Name the Film

HERE is the title of a popular film, the consonants being replaced by asterisks. Can you name the film?

*OU *A** *A*E I* *I** *OU

Solution: YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU.

CAN you name a word of three letters, which, read backwards, indicates the quality of many who participate in it?

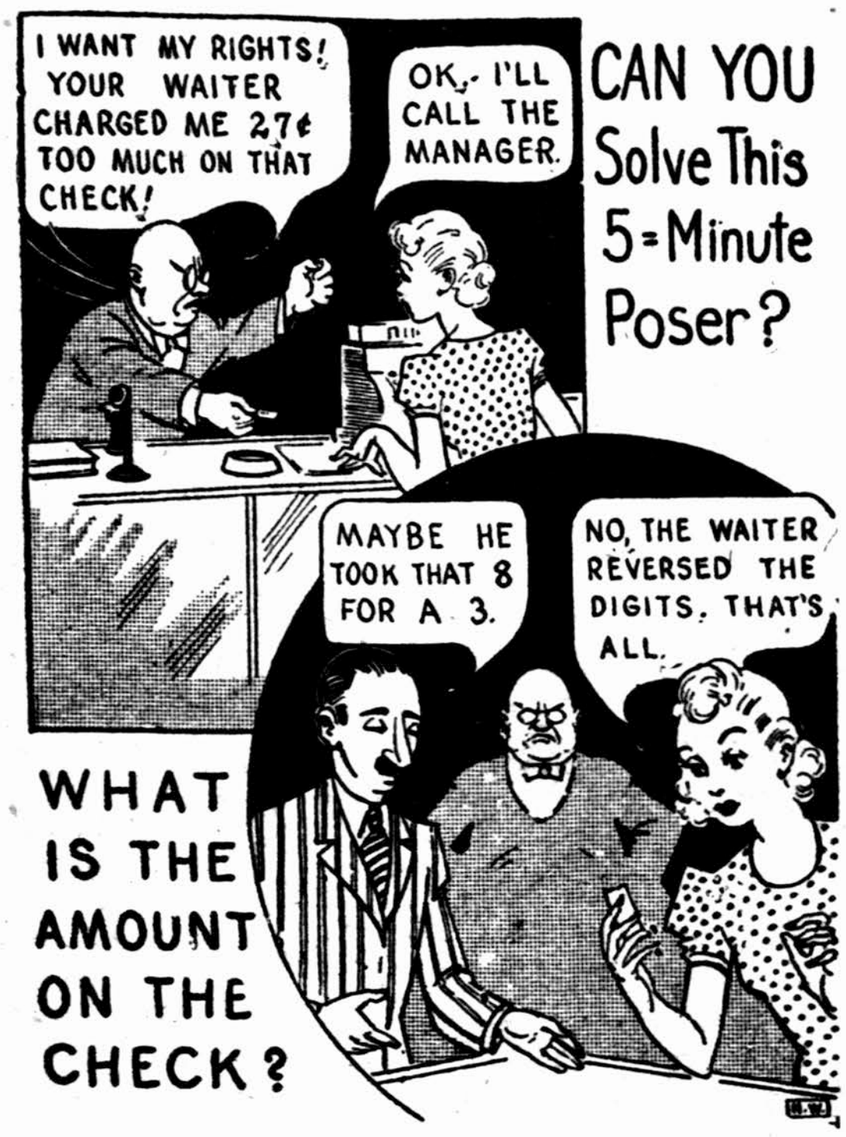
Answer: War-raw

Fox and Hound

A fox, 90 rods due south of a hound, is pursued by the hound at the rate of five rods to four made by the fox, the fox running a due east course. Can you tell how far the hound will have to run to overtake the fox?

Answer: 250 rods.

NEW BANNU'S
LEPROSY & LEUCODERMA BALM
is the only guaranteed specific for any variety of LEPROSY or LEUCODERMA tested by eminent physicians, irrespective of age and stage of disease. For particulars, apply with details of your ailment to:—
NEW BANNU STORES
Voongutur, Via Tadepalligudem, Godavari West


I WANT MY RIGHTS! YOUR WAITER CHARGED ME 27¢ TOO MUCH ON THAT CHECK!
OK, I'LL CALL THE MANAGER.
MAYBE HE TOOK THAT 8 FOR A 3.
NO, THE WAITER REVERSED THE DIGITS. THAT'S ALL.
CAN YOU Solve This 5-Minute Poser?
WHAT IS THE AMOUNT ON THE CHECK?

THIS may seem to be a somewhat perplexing poser, too-difficult for some puzzlists to tackle. But the problem becomes simplified when it is understood that a difference of 27 cents could not be produced if there had been more than two digits in the amount on the check. It is a well-known fact that the difference between a number and its reverse is always a multiple of nine. Moreover, in the case of two-digit numbers, this difference when divided by nine gives the difference in the two digits of the reversed numbers. Now, see if you can figure out the amount of the check.

Puzzle Portraits of Great Painters

GAZE thoughtfully at this art gallery, for these masterpieces are puzzlistic likenesses of great American painters. The artist represented by the picture of a soldier, was, oddly enough, never a soldier, but two of the others were. One of these was a West Point cadet and the other fought under General Washington in the revolution.

As can be imagined, the continental soldier is chiefly remembered for his paintings of Washington, four of which are reproduced in the United States stamps of 1932. The former cadet likewise has a painting produced on a United States stamp of 1934.

Of the remaining two artists, one produced the official portrait of Theodore Roosevelt.

(For solutions see page 55)

AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)

CURES ALL ACHES AND PAINS

Sold everywhere

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.

Bombay & Madras.

TO SMOKE THE PIPE OF PEACE

A symbolic pipe of peace will be smoked by members of the tobacco trade from many lands at the International Tobacco Meeting to be held in Bremen from September 25 to 30. The Congress meetings will be divided into five sections—tobacco cultivation, tobacco breeding, tobacco preparation, agrarian chemistry and agricultural problems of tobacco. A Film Congress and Tobacco Fair are to be held simultaneously in connection with the Congress.

WITH YOUR FACE
So Long as those ugly spots and patches continue, people must stare and snigger.
LEUCODERM
—can be cured in a few weeks AT HOME. FREE treatise tells how. WRITE! LEPROSY also cured. Literature FREE!
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:-
KAMALA WORKS, Panchpota, Bengal.

THE

BOMBAY SENTINEL

EDITED BY *B. G. HORNIMAN*

A DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

SINGLE COPY: ONE ANNA

IF you have a grievance or anything of public interest to ventilate tell it to the SENTINEL ∴ ∴ ∴

For Rates of Advertisement and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Sentinel."

Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR

Lucky Numbers For The Month Of April 1939

We have purchased the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition copies bearing the following Lucky Numbers for prices shown against each number during the month of April 1939. Those who have not as yet sent their copies bearing Lucky Numbers may kindly do so immediately.

No. 967125 **Rs. 25**

ISMIAL BUDHOOBHAI,
Vakil,
Nayakwada, JUNAGADH,
(Kathiawar).

No. 637835 **Rs. 25**

Mrs. MADHUBAI NARANJI KARA,
C|o Damodar Khetsey,
BOMBAY.

No. 878971 **Rs. 25**

KHOJA HASAM JAMAL JIWANI,
General Merchant and Agents,
Panchhatadi Road,
JUNAGADH.

No. 178560 **Rs. 10**
NARANJI GOPALJI DESAI,
Newspaper Agent,
AMALSAD.

No. 330522 **Rs. 10**
JIVABHOY MULLA TAIYABALI,
Noorpura Mohalla,
SURAT.

No. 182941 **Rs. 10**
Messrs KANTILAL BROS.,
No. 5, Strand Road,
Moulmein
(Burma).

No. 975346 **Rs. 5**
A. V. SHAH,
Near Station,
GHATKOPAR.

No. 183685 **Rs. 5**
RUSTAMJI HORMUSJI CHINIWALA,
KANPITH, Surat.

No. 322129 **Rs. 5**
SONI MEGHJIBHAI KESHAVJI,
Kansara Nana Falia,
BHUJ, Cutch.

Jewish Theatre Of Moscow

(Continued From Page 7.)

Shakespeare's "King Lear" is an outstanding example of this profound realism. King Lear is played by actor S. M. Michoels, one of the famous figures of the Soviet Theatrical art, a brilliant actor who has created unforgettable characters on the stage. He interprets "King Lear" as the tragedy of a ruler whose sagacious head did not fall together with his crown. Despite the vast difference between the tragedy of the prisoners of the Ghetto and the tragedy of the King's palace, despite the profound difference in the fate of King Benjamin III and King Lear, the mighty feudal lord, Michoel's remarkable talent creates a superb image that will long be remembered.

Throughout its glorious career the Jewish Theatre has always maintained close contact with the best Jewish Soviet artists and composers. The crowning point of its twenty years of creative work was reached in the brilliant presentation of Sholem Aleichem's "Tevye, the Dairyman."

It took the famous Jewish writer 20 years to complete this monumental work. In a letter to the well-known Jewish actor, Adlor, dated 1914, Aleichem wrote, "I am sending you my play, on which I have worked for almost twenty years....You will find in it an ordinary human being, full of tragedy.... Each of the four acts is a little tragedy in itself, and all of them together constitute a major tragedy of Jewish family life...."

Michoels presents a classical image of Tevye, whose unremitting diligence is rewarded by a calmness and wisdom which elevates him above his oppressing surroundings, gives him foresight and understanding and transforms him into a symbol of sagacity of the people. It has made him a genuine worker who, despite all difficulties and sufferings, maintains his dream of another bright world, a world of justice and humanitarianism, a world for which his daughters sacrificed their lives.

It is to the credit of the Jewish State Theatre that it succeeded in summarising this tragedy of one Jewish family, showing it as a tragedy of the whole people.

The plays produced by the Jewish Theatre have won great popularity throughout the U.S.S.R. The theatre plays to full houses and its audience is made up of people of many nationalities. The artistic director of the Jewish Theatre is Michoels. In the 20 years of its work the theatre has trained many talented artists, among whom mention should be made of Zuskin, Steiman, Rotbaum, etc.

Jubilee Celebration

The Soviet public warmly greeted the theatre on the occasion of its jubilee. Prominent writers, painters, representatives of the factories, famous scientists thanked the theatre for its services and high standard and expressed their pride at the fact that at the time when Fascism is reviving medieval barbarism, the U.S.S.R. has brought to life the friendship of all nationalities which makes possible the flourishment of culture, national in form and socialist in content.

"GOOD MORNING TO YOU, MY CHARMING"

(Continued From Page 10)

get out of the car because by that time I was rather numb."

Princess Fazil denied she knew the bottle of gin was in the car that night.

"What I said to the police officers when they arrived or at the police station I am not in a position to deny.

"Probably I talked a lot of nonsense.

"I should like to apologise to the doctor while I am here.

"At that time I was definitely under the influence of alcohol."

Cross-examined, she said that at the time of the accident she was perfectly sober

PRINCE: "SHE WAS ANGRY"

Major Prince Ibrahim Fazil told the magistrates that he had dinner with his wife, but he would not go out with her afterwards, and she got rather angry about the whole thing.

The whole evening was rather argumentative. His wife then said she would go and see her friends alone. At the time she left the house she had not more than two whiskies and sodas.

The Princess was fined £25 and her driving licence suspend for a year.

She was ordered to pay £7 10s. costs.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Numbers For The Month Of April 1939

We have purchased the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition copies bearing the following Lucky Numbers for prices shown against each number during the month of April 1939. Those who have not as yet sent their copies bearing Lucky Numbers may kindly do so immediately.

No. 183674 **Rs. 100**

L. S. VAZE,
27, Chandra Mahal,
Thakordwar,
BOMBAY.

No. 971458 **Rs. 50**
S. L. SARIN,
Nega Bhuwan,
Parsee Colony,
DADAR, Bombay.

No. 649708 **Rs. 10**

Y. G. KARKERA,
282, Frere Road,
FORT, Bombay.

No. 976510 **Rs. 10**

N. W. CONDRA,
Head Draftsman, D.V.E.'s Office,
NAGPUR, G.I.P. Rly.

No. 968031 **Rs. 10**

JOHN FERNANDES,
West Lodge,
MAHABLESHWAR.

No. 974141 **Rs. 5**

Miss P. PANDE,
C|o B. D. Pande,
Retired Civil Surgeon,
Kalanegar, ALIGARH.

No. 185581 **Rs. 5**

N. R. GOJNOOR,
Gopalgiri Chawl,
FORT, DHARWAR.

No. 179656 **Rs. 5**

L. P. D'SA,
Bombay Gas Co.,
PAREL.

The mentally sketchy girl-friend walks in her sleep so she will get her rest and her exercise at the same time.

A little girl was walking with her mother through a London square, and asked why the roadway was covered with straw.

"The lady in that house has just had a little daughter sent to her, dear," said the mother.

The child looked at the straw again, and exclaimed: "Awfully well packed, mummy, wasn't it?"

HOROSCOPE

Detailed, for 1 year (in English) by the Malayalee Astrologer recipient of the **Title of Professor** from the late **Maha Raja of Cochin**, Rs. 2/8. Full Life Reading Rs. 15/- Five questions about your future Re 1/6. **Malayalee Mantras** for success in Life and Love; Grade 1 in silver locket for 7 months Rs. 2/8; Grade 2 in silver locket more potent, for 17 months Rs. 5/-; Grade 3 in gold locket super potent, for 7 years Rs. 25/-; Postage extra Specify profession; and time; place and date of birth; If not known time of writing Details free.

Prof. KOCHUPARET, B.,
P.O Kottayam, Travancore.

NEW LIFE
FOR EVERY PART OF YOUR SYSTEM!
Keener appetite, improved digestion, purer blood, steadier nerves and renewed vitality for you if you take Alembic HEMO-DRAKSOMALT, the well-known tonic!
From all good chemists.
Alembic
HEMO
DRAKSO
MALT

Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd.
Bombay—Baroda—Madras—Calcutta.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.

Birthday Registration:
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss) .....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

poor to buy oil, so what was he to do?

A heavy fall of snow had taken place, and Kang suddenly remembered that white reflects light; so going out and sitting upon the cold ground, he held his book so that the light from the snow shone upon the page This he did all through the winter. But at last summer came, and at the same time the snow went. What could poor Kang do now?

He remembered that glow-worms give a tiny light, and so he collected a large number of these little creatures, and by the light which they gave was able to continue his studies far into the night.

Kang became a mandarin of high rank.

* * * *

The Value Of Time

(By Ajit Krishna Basu)

How long is my life?.

Put this question to yourself and answer it sincerely. Then surely you will say, "Alas! How short my life, as everybody else's is!"

You will die, because everybody has to die. But suppose you are destined to live a hundred years. A hundred years! A long period, you may say at first. But what is a century but a tiny speck on the vast expanse of eternity? And you cannot but say, "Alas! How short my span of life is!" And being a true child of humanity you will at once think, "Alas! There is so much to be done, and so little time to do it in!"

Don't Forget This

There is yet another thing you must not forget. Supposing you live a whole century, how much of this period do you really live? That is the point. Merely to breathe on earth is not life in the truest sense of the word. You really live those moments only which you sincerely make good use of.

Do not forget that a large portion of each day you sleep away. And if you sleep away that portion in one day, how many years you'll sleep away during the span of your life? Then you will see that even though you live for a century, your waking life is very small. And even of the working hours you fritter away a portion daily.

If you seriously consider this you will surely try to make the best possible use of as much of your time as you can. Of course I do not suggest all work and no play. I only want to remind you that a moment lost means a moment never to be recovered.

Playing Is Necessary

I mentioned play. Yes, play is necessary, but much depends on what sort of play it is. Play games that would help you towards a better health and add to your brightness.

Suppose a boy has a bad habit of playing cards with his iddle

"I am so jolly!"

friends at least one hour every evening. In one year then he will waste three hundred and sixty-five hours at least! If he spends that one hour every evening otherwise he may learn a new language, or become a good cartoonist, or....but why multiply examples?

Thus you do not really live perhaps half as long as you apparently live, and so cannot afford to waste a single moment of your life.

* * * *

Home-made Flower Vases

You can make attractive flower vases out of glass jam jars. Make the jars quite hot by putting them in the oven. See that they are dry and that the hot has gone beyond the pitch of steaming them. Take them out one by one and drop a large lamp of red sealing wax in the first, blue sealing wax in the second and purple in the third and so on. When the wax melts roll the jar so that the inside gets a thick coating. If the wax cools before spreading, heat the jar again.

You can, if you want, apply various coatings of different colours on the inside one after another. The result will be a beautiful rain-bow pattern.

* * * *

A Coin Trick

This coin trick requires a little practice, but once mastered you will never fail to make a success of the trick.

Hold your right pocket open with the finger and thumb of your right hand. Place the coin on top of your left thumb and forefinger, and hold your left hand almost level with your left shoulder.

Flick the coin and try to catch it in your right pocket. The coin should pass over your head and drop down in front of your right shoulder.

* * * *

A Stout Supporter

"What do you know about Wolsey?" The History teacher asked her class.

"He was very fat, teacher", replied one of the girls.

"What makes you say that?" inquired the much astonished teacher.

The girl who was very confident about her answer, opened the text and read aloud, "Wolsey was Henry's stoutest supporter."

Returning from the Village Well.
(Photo by B. J. Munsiff).

Preserving Leaves

SOME FOLIAGE is so beautifully tinted it is worth collecting and preserving for house decoration. The leaves should be pressed between sheets of blotting-paper, with something heavy on top, and left for two days.

Meanwhile prepare a solution of one part of glycerine to nine parts of water. Pour the mixture into a dish and soak the pressed leaves for about five minutes.

Then spread them on sheets of newspaper to dry. If the foliage is then attached to twigs or bare branches with strong gum it will look delightful.

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

The mother and the father, both love the child equally—And the child?

World News From Across The Seas

INDIA'S NEXT VICEROY—CZECHOSLOVAK RAPPROCHEMENT—GUNS FOR ORANGES—NAZI IMPUDENCE IN KENYA—UNITED COMMAND OF FRANCO-BRITISH FORCES—LEAGUE OF ARAB COUNTRIES

(From Our London Correspondent)

No. 9 of India's this year's Davis Cup player, S. A. Azim, was beaten by India's "unofficial" tennis player in England, C. L. Savara on June 7.

The occasion was Harpenden Tournament, London and the final score was 7/5, 4/6 6/3.

* * * *

Linlithgow's Successor

The "Daily Express" "secret" sources have tipped Sir Percy Loraine for the Indian Viceroyalty in succession to Lord Linlithgow.

But all depends upon Percy's efforts in laying solid foundations for Anglo-Italian relations as he did while in Turkey.

* * * *

After a short consultation of his Ministers, Franco has rejected the recognition of his Government by Cuba, contained in a note of the Cuban Foreign Minister.

"The Spanish Government", says the rejection notice, "demands full indemnification for the Nationalist steamer 'Manuel Arnus' confiscated by the Cubanese Authorities two years ago".

Spanish naval experts estimate the value of the steamer at 5 million Pestas, and Burgos emphasises that no diplomatic relations of any kind will be resumed unless the Spanish claim for this sum is fully met by Cuba.

* * * *

So disappointed are the Slovaks with the treatment meted out by the Reich to their new state that a movement has arisen in America for the re-establishment of a united front between Czechs and Slovaks.

It is believed that the negotiations now in course between the Czechs and Slovak "National Councils" in America will be successful

* * * *

Intending immigrants to Australia must in future say whether or not they are Jews. The rule is said to have no racial or religious significance.

It is part of the tightening up of aliens and is designed to help in deciding the status of applicants.

* * * *

After Pact With Soviet

The first consequence of the Franco-British-Soviet treaty would be Japan entering into a military alliance with the Axis Powers.

* * * *

German and Italian buyers offer themselves in violent competition while buying Balkan agricultural produce.

Their Governments have come to an agreement to end this undignified practice when this year's Balkan grain crops come up for sale.

German agents will buy for the whole Axis.

* * * *

During the Spanish War, Franco's side was liberally supplied with stocks of German munitions and war materials in return for cargoes of Valencia oranges. These cargoes are just being docked at Hamburg, and German housewives who found it impossible to buy an orange last winter, will have plentiful supplies at their disposal for the next twelve months.

Though well-stocked with oranges, Nazi Germany is now beginning to suffer from a dearth of onions. German engineers have lately been building a large bridge over the Nile for the Egyptian Government; as payment they gladly accepted thousands of crates of onions.

Now the bridge is finished and onions are getting scarce and Nazi economists have put a proposition before the Chilean Government. They are offering to reconstruct several of the towns lately wiped out in the Chilean earthquake with solid German steel and concrete. In return they only ask for onions.

* * * *

Count Ciano during the course of a long conversation with Sir Percy Loraine declared that Italy would annul the Anglo-Italian Agreement if Britain signs a triple alliance with France and Russia.

* * * *

A Kenya Sensation

Astonishment and indignation have been caused in British circles in Kenya over letters reaching the colony from official quarters in Germany.

Letters are addressed to "Mr.—— Box Nu.—, Name of Town, Deutsch Ost-Afrika," as though the territory were German. Letters demand from British—British, let it be noted—subjects of Jewish descent payment of their alleged quota of the fine imposed on German Jews for the assassination of a minor German diplomat in Paris.

Some of the recipients of the demand, with relatives in Germany, who fear the usual reprisals, have paid.

* * * *

Iraq Oil

Lord Cadman, chairman of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. in which the British Government is the largest shareholder, has left suddenly for Iran. He will see Shah of Iran.

Seeing Britain's friends are collecting credits almost weekly, Iran seems to be eager to cash in on her friendly relations with Britain.

* * * *

Franco-British staff talks have resulted in an agreement that General Gamelin shall be the Supreme Commander of the united Franco-British Army in case of war.

Agreement in principle has also been reached on the question of naval co-operation. A group composed of two British Admirals and one French Admiral has been formed

No co-operation has still been reached on the question of Air. Britain says she should be in supreme command of Franco-British air forces.

* * * *

"Thetis" Disaster

A girl of 15 has sent six pence to the Lord Mayor's Fund for dependants of the "Thetis" victims. She has made a suggestion that a children's fund should be started. She writes to the Lord Mayor. "My Dady served in submarines for 20 years".

Meanwhile opposition to the Lord Mayor's Fund is expressed by Lymington Borough Council on the ground that it is Governmental responsibility to support the dependants.

* * *

Plans are in hand for negotiations with General Franco on the question of Spanish debts to British creditors. The Overseas Trade Department is collecting claims in regard to pre-Civil War debt, which may total between £4,000,000 and £5,000,000. There will be further claims in respect of war damage to British property, amounting to about £5,000,000.

Some time must elapse before these negotiations can be advanced. No appreciable progress in, in fact, possible until Franco has established governmental machinery to deal with the claims.

* * * *

An Arabian League

The Egyptian Government is studying the suggestion made by Irak to all the Arab States that a conference should be held annually or every other year in one of the capitals, for an exchange of views on economic and commercial matters.

Questions to be studied would include Arab economic co-operation in the production of essential foodstuffs, and the consumption of each country's national products by its neighbours.

The move may ultimately lead to a League of Arab Countries.

* * * *

The Germans have banned hissing and bocing in Czech cinemas and theatres, because it had become an outlet for political feelings.

Now Czech audiences just laugh when prominent German personalities appear on the screen. The Gestapo do not know what to do about it.

* * * *

Relations between King Emanuel and the Duce have become tense once more. Duce's decision to cancel the Royal luncheon arranged in honour of the foreign delegates to the Colonial Institute Congress, has annoyed the King.

At the last audience granted to the Duce, King Emanuel bluntly declared that a tardy intervention by the German Ambassador is not important enough to warrant the repudiation of a Royal invitation issued at the suggestion of the Government.

NATIONAL SCOUTS

(Continued From Page 43)

virtues of health, citizenship and character.

A Splendid Response

The H. S. A. in Bombay must be congratulated on having contributed no less than thirty scouters to the Safety First Classes conducted at the Electric House. This answer, following so close on the heels of the strenuous endeavours of the scouters for the literacy campaign, is a tangible proof of the spirit of service that dominates the scouters of the H. S. A. If the H. S. A. throughout the country has been so successful to win the hearts of the Indian public and even hostile critics, it is because of the noble example of selfless hard work on behalf of the motherland that the young and patriotic scouters set before the younger generation. The entire city must not stunt in giving due praise to the wonderful work done by the Scouters of the H. S. A. for the well being of their fellow brothers and sisters.

(Left) Spinners, weavers and other artisans of the All-India Spinners' Association (Kashmir Branch) at Rampur centre who are being given training in improved methods. (Right) Syt. Jerajani addressing artisans of A.I.S.A., Kashmir Branch, in connection with the inauguration of the new scheme for giving higher wages.

Chowri and Rest House, Matrajpalli Village.

Typical Village Road and Houses.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION IN NIZAMABAD

(Continued from Page 3.)

and playgrounds for children with necssary equipment.

It is not merely "better living" in the sense of material and social well-being that the reconstructionists in Nizamabad district have sought to achieve, but also moral uplift. The temperance movement has been attempted by the formation of a Temperance Society. The consumption of liquor and toddy is being checked by reducing the number of shops and increasing the duty as well as by creating dry belts in certain localities. A Zenana Club has been responsible for the creation of a healthy meeting place for educated ladies, who in turn devote themselves to social uplift and educational work in the surroundings as well as watch the Child Welfare activities.

"You say the defendant threw a book at you. Surely you don't consider that a major assault?"

"I don't know so much. It was a Post Office directory.

"Better Farming: Better Business"

While spectacular activities calculated to ensure "better living" have received great attention, the more important aims of rural reconstruction viz. "better farming" and "better business" have not been lost sight of. In the field of "Agriculture," in addition to the intensive work of demonstration and research conducted in the big Experimental Farm at Rudroor and the small Demonstration plots of the Agricultural Department, the Rural Reconstruction societies took to popularising "selected" seeds and improved agricultural implements, particular attention being paid to the adoption of the seedling transplantation system. These societies also impressed on the cultivators the necessity for utilising the fallow year and green manure concessions which the Government has graciously sanctioned as well as the adoption of light irrigation for horticulture fruit-growing etc. Breeding bulls are maintained at the expense of the Reconstruction Societies, who are also organising the formation of a Fruit Growing Society, a Cane Growers' Society as well as a Society for the Educated Unemployed. Training is being imparted by the Nizam Sugar Factory in Sugarcane growing as also subsidiary cultivations.

Capital being the main problem facing the economic development of the villages, much is being done to help the cultivators. Formerly the local "bania" had the monopoly of supplying capital and used the opportunity to his advantage by lending money at exorbitant interest and under strangling conditions. The introduction of the Co-operative movement and the grant of taccavi loans by Government have removed this bane. Government has increased the taccavi grant in this district from a few thousands to about Rs. 3 lakhs, merely to help those who wish to develop their lands. During the last few years two Central Co-operative Banks, one Urban Bank and 132 credit societies have come into existence and successfully combat the unfair dealings of the local money-lenders. An important innovation is the introduction of a Sales Society in the face of violent opposition by the local mercantile community. Collective sales by co-operative societies have been also successfully attempted.

Cottage Industries

Last but not least, efforts are being made to aid and develop cottage industries. Carpentry, blacksmithy, and pottery have been encouraged and a special impetus is being given to tannery. Thus numerous means and measures are being adopted to ensure the reconstruction of the rural life of this important district which are well worth emulation by other district officers and public bodies.

THE
BOMBAY SENTINEL

A Daily Newspaper Published Every Evening

SINGLE COPY: ONE ANNA

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	LOCAL Rs	A.		MOFUSSIL Rs	A.
One year	20	0	One year	25	0
Six months	11	0	Six months	13	0
Three months	6	0	Three months	7	0
One month	2	4	One month	2	8

For Rates of Advertisements Apply to:—

THE MANAGER,

"THE BOMBAY SENTINEL,"

Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The boy friend, who's jealous, insists that if you give a girl enough rope she'll pull something.

Gestapo "War" On German Money Smugglers

(Continued From Page 2)

the money and bring it back.

All went well. The businessman and his Gestapo guard passed the frontier without search or question—because the Gestapo guard was there and could "vouch" for his companion. But once over the boundary a few miles, the German business man drove off without his Gestapo guard. He had with him no less than twenty thousand pounds for it is not a crime in other lands to be bringing money out of Germany. This is a case that is well-known to the Gestapo

"Black Money" Gang

What is not so well-known is that the "Money Smuggling Gang" in Germany are using all manner of officials, who can also give "security" from both arrest and search, having got them into their pay. There is, of course, a double edge to this side of the organisation. Once a Nazi has accepted a bribe from the gang he must always act for it—he knows full well how terrible his punishment would be if he were denounced.

Jewellery has gone up in prices as much as double because of the number of people with money ready to buy costly gems that can be smuggled out of Germany by the gang and sold. After all even if the buyer "drops" a third of the jewel's value or more on the sale abroad he has the money both outside Germany and also in currency that he is likely to be able to make good use of in case of the "Great Emergency", when he will try to get out of Germany, also by the aid of the gang, and so be able to live out of the war and on good money.

The "Black Money" Gang is operating on a very big scale these days and is known to be using even banks, foreign as well as German ships, pleasure cars and coaches and steamers, aeroplanes and manufacturers of goods for foreign export.

The chiefs are not known to any but a very close few. All the agents are known by several names or numbers and are not revealed to each other. Passwords are used which are changed constantly and only the possession of the up-to-the-minute password will get anyone even past the first line of agents. No one sees the "Boss" except his immediate lieutenants who are very few in number.

The bribery arrangements are never carried out by the same person twice. The "Boss" himself is known to mix with the highest officials and financiers but none knows that he is the Chief of the biggest smuggling racket of modern days—and the most successful.

Agents abroad are also part of the organisation and help enormously in placing and selling goods and jewels and money got out of Germany.

It may be true there are germs on money but a lot of people aren't worried because they couldn't live on what they earn.

"It says 'Portrait of the artist painted by himself'. That's absurd. How could he do it with his hands in his pocket!" !

Wanted .·. Influential Agents .·.

To Sell "Bombay Sentinel," Daily Edition, particularly at the following places:—

BORIVLI
BALSAR
BROACH
BARODA
BHUSAVAL
DAHANU ROAD
DAMAN
DOHAD
DEOLALI
DHOND
GOLVAD
KARJAT
KASARA
LONAVLA
MANMAD
MATHERAN
NERAL
NAVSARI
NASIK
SHOLAPUR
VIRAR

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Try This Toothpick Teaser

YOU do not have to take any soda-mint tablets to help digest your meal, even though you occasionally dine at a lunch counter. Just take a handful of toothpicks and try one of those fascinating toothpick teasers. By the time you have solved the puzzle, your dinner will be well digested, notwithstanding the inconsiderate remarks of the other diners who want to use your table.

Here is a teaser that should enable you to assimilate two tee-bone steaks and a double portion of French fried potatoes. Place twenty four toothpicks in the positions of the black lines in the drawing. Then remove six and leave three squares.

Missing Letters

RE**KE — PE**IL — OT**RS —DU**ER—CL**KS.

The above looks as if the printer had had some trouble, but is really only a new kind of a puzzle. From each of the above six-letter words, two letters are missing. When the words are completed, the missing letters, read in order will spell the name of a large city in the north of England. Can you time yourself to find the solution in two minutes?

Solution: MANCHESTER.

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

FIVE MINUTES POSER: By dividing 27 by 9 we find that the difference between the two digits on the check is 3. We know that one of the digits is 8, so the other digit must be 5. This shows that the amount on the check was 85 cents, while the correct amount was 58 cents.

Puzzle Portraits: The artists are: Whistler, Sargent, Peale, Bellows.

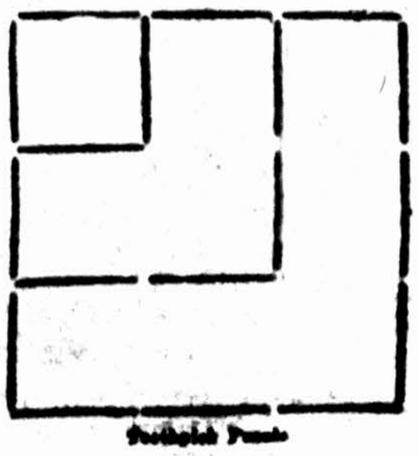
The Barber's Problem: The eight names are: Otis, Otto, Leo, Leon, Al, Ira, Peter and Ernest.

Checker Problem: White moves from 21 to 17 and the black checker jumps from 13, landing on square 22, directly in back of the white checker on square 18. Now see what happens. White plays 23 to 19 and black jumps 24 to 15, and then 18 to 2 spells curtains for black.

C	O	L		A	T	A	T	U	R	K	
A	D	A	M		O	P	I	N	E		M
R	E	V	A	L		E	L	I		B	A
	R	A	J	A	H		T	O	R	O	N
F		L	O	B	A	R		N	O	R	S
R	O		R	I	T	E	S		B	E	E
A	R	E	C	A		P	A	R	I	S	
N	I	N	A		H	E	L	E	N		L
C	O	D		G	A	L	E	N		L	E
I	N		G	U	Y		M	E	L	E	E
S		G	R	E	E	D		W	E	A	R
	P	R	U	S	S	I	A		E	D	I
F	L	E	E	T		A	V	A		S	N
R	E	E	L		U	N	O	N	A		G
Y	A	K		S	P	A	N	I	S	H	

Cross-Word Puzzle

Mother's Day Puzzle: The hidden words are: Child, Tree, House, Letter, Bench, Wagon, Fruit, Basket, Flowers, Ribbons, Mother's Day.



Kill cockroaches silverfish, ants *and other crawling insects with* **FLIT POWDER**

FLIT POWDER has all the killing power of famous FLIT and quickly destroys all crawling insects. It is sure death to cockroaches, ants, bugs, fleas on dogs, and many other insects. You will like FLIT POWDER—it is so convenient to use. Just sprinkle it in cracks and crevices where insects hide and breed. When insects touch FLIT POWDER — they die!

Sole Agents:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"WE tried to keep the railway carriage to ourselves," said a young wife as she talked of her honeymoon journey. "At Birmingham the guard opened the door, and, in spite of Walter's scowls, lifted a small girl into our compartment at the same time making rather embarrassing apologies. She was a little girl of about seven, and she sat on the edge of the seat and stared about her.

"'What is the matter?' Walter asked her. 'I don't see the birds,' replied the child. plaintively. 'Birds—what birds?' asked Walter. 'When I wanted to get in,' the guard said he'd put me along with the love birds.'"

* * * *

"DO you ever have to hurry to catch your morning train, Mr. Jones?"

"Well, it's fairly even you know. Either I'm standing on the platform while the train puffs in, or I puff in while the train stands at the platform!"

* * * *

"WOULD you mind telling me the weight of this?" asked the woman, handing a parcel over the counter of the butcher's shop.

"Certainly, madam," replied the butcher, placing the parcel on the scales. "Just two pounds seven ounces."

"Thank you," replied the woman, icily. "That parcel contains the bones of last week's three-pound joint you sent me"

* * * *

SAID the diner: "Bring me a Welsh rarebit, a lobster salad, roast pork and fried potatoes, a pint of stout, some Camembert cheese—and an ice."

The waiter gasped and hurried away. The next minute he returned with the manager.

"Would you sign this, sir?" asked the latter presenting a list of the things ordered.

"Why?" asked the diner.

"So that we can show it to the coroner, and he won't blame the restaurant."

* * * *

THERE was a slight commotion on the bus. The overdressed woman had tendered for her fare a coin which, after a scrutiny, the conductor declined, pronouncing it to be foreign.

Instead of producing another coin and permitting the man to get on with his job, the overdressed woman proceeded to rail against having been imposed upon elsewhere and, indeed, attempted to work off some of her indignation on the conductor.

"What can I do with it?" she demanded.

"Well, they'll take it in Turkey," the conductor suggested.

THE jigsaw puzzle that Jones was trying to put together finally beat him. He pushed it aside in disgust.

"I wonder who invented these darned things?" he asked his companion.

"Why, don't you know?" answered the other. "It was an Aberdeen butcher."

"However did he come to think of it?" Jones asked.

"That was easy," the knowing one explained. "He accidentally dropped a pound note into a mincing machine."

* * * *

A NUMBER of Negroes were lying on the floor in front of the fireplace when one of them spoke up: "Is it a-ranin' out?"

"Ah don't know,'" replied another.

"Well, git up an' look," insisted the first voice.

"Ah, rats," said the persecuted one, lazily. "Call de dawg in an' see if he's wet."

* * * *

"HOW'S the new member betting on with his golf?"

"Oh, haven't you heard? He hit a ball in one to-day."

* * * *

"YOU'VE been with this firm a week and I find that there's nothing you can do. When I engaged you, you told me you were a handy man."

"Well, so I am. I live just round the corner, don't I?"

TO Biffin was delegated the honour of presenting the vacuum cleaner purchased by the staff as a token of their esteem for Miss Dimple, the typist, who was leaving the office upon the approach of her marriage.

He rose, blushed nervously, and said, "On behalf of my colleagues and myself I congratulate you, and beg you to accept this little gift. We hope that, as you employ it to free your home from unwanted dirt and litter, you will be reminded of your old friends at the office."

* * * *

"CLEAN your windows upstairs, lady?"

"No, thank you."

"Downstairs, lady?"

"No, thanks."

"Clean your greenhouse glass?"

"No."

"Give your specs a polish, lady?"

* * * *

"LAST night was a night and no mistake," said Giddy. "Do know, I finished up in the police station?"

"Lucky dog," said Brown, bitterness in his voice. "I found my way home."

* * * *

"TELL me, does your husband unierstand horse-racing?" asked the first woman.

"I should say he does!" said the second woman, somewhat bitterly. "The day before a race he always knows which horse is certain to win, and the day after he knows exactly why it didn't."

A COUNTRY school was visited by one of the governors, a man with a pompous air. He put some questions, and one of them was: "What is the Sixth Commandment?"

When no one answered he tried again.

"Come, what Commandment did Cain break when he killed Abel? Who can tell me?"

One scholar beckoned to the teacher and whispered something to her. The visitor demanded to know what the child had said, and the teacher replied, quietly: "The child simply said that there were no Commandments when Cain killed Abel."

* * * *

AN actor who had had a motoring accident and had sticking plaster on his nose as a result, called upon the local tax collector.

"Hurt your nose?" the latter asked.

"No", said the actor. "I've been paying through it for so long that it has given way under the strain."

* * * *

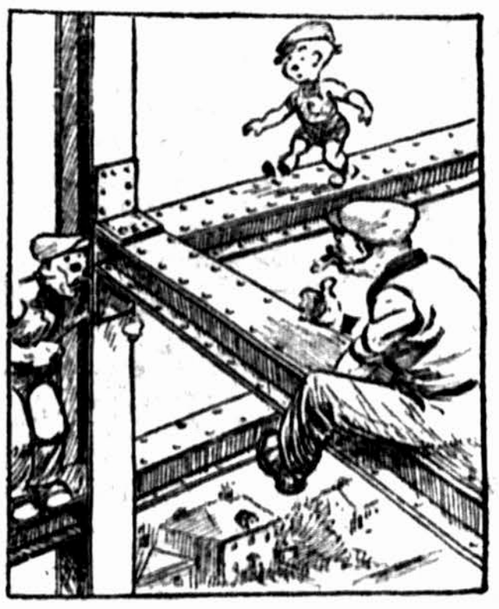
A Londoner who had imported a cook and housemaid from the depths of the country, sent them to a cinema. When they returned she asked the cook if they had enjoyed it.

"Oh, yes," came the enthusiastic reply, "but that Mickey Mouse was the best of all, and when we left, mum, Mary said, 'Isn't it wonderful they can train mice to act like that?' She's such a child, I hadn't the heart to tell her they were only men dressed up."

Our Humorist At Large

"Now don't be difficult officer—I know I've been more than an hour, but I have ten minutes in hand from yesterday."

"Gracious! It's either burglars or Jack's been looking for a shirt."



"Yus! The Missis 'as gorn out for the day an' left me ter look arter 'im."

THE
Bombay Samachar
A GUJERATI DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING
Single Copy One Anna
For Rates of Advertisements and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Samachar",
Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay

"WEDDING CEREMONY"

(Photo by S. M. Dahanukar).

"BUGLER".

(Photo by N. G. Shah).

★

SUNSET, BEACH CANDY.

(From a Painting by A. Junaid).

★

(From Paintings by Syt. M. G. Sampat).

"HIS PET"

"POVERTY"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Regd. No. B. 1065

June 25, 1939.

LUCKY NUMBER

№ 710088

Dangers of Impure Blood

★

LIQUID OR TABLET form of all Chemists and Bazaars. Rs. 2.8 per bottle.

The root cause of most diseases is impure blood.

If you suffer from skin Disease, Ulcers, Sores, Glandular Trouble, Boils, Rashes, Bad Legs, Rheumatism, Painful Joints, etc.---you MUST remove the CAUSE by purifying the blood. Clarke's Blood Mixture is the foremost and genuine blood purifier, healer and tonic. It will restore your health and vitality.

CLARKE'S
ORIGINAL
BLOOD PURIFYING MEDICINE
BLOOD MIXTURE
REG'D TRADE MARK

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.